The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2840. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian at Father Point.

FRENCH PROJECT OF ITALIAN ANNEXATION

IMPORTANT ITALIAN NEWS.

Invasion of Naples by the Piedmontese.

Great Increase of the French Army at Home.

MORE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Oct. 26.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool 11th, via Londonderry evening of the 12th inst., passed Farther Point at 6½ A. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington* off Cape Race.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 11th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

It was reported that the French army at Rome was to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison of Lyons was to be put on a complete war footing.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that no protest, in a diplomatic sense, has been made by Russia, Prussia and Austria against the entry of the Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory.

The *Times* says that the French Government is questioning the Chambers of Commerce throughout France as to the advisableness of anticipating the dates of the treaty for the admission of the reduced duties on various classes of British manufactures. Some are for maintaining the delay; but others say a prolongation of the transition is injurious, and that British machinery and tools ought to be admitted at the reduced rates forthwith, and on all other articles on the 31st of December. A majority of the replies will probably be in favor of anticipating the period of complete operation of the treaty.

The insurance of Messrs. GOODHARD, sugar refiners at Limehouse, whose buildings were destroyed by fire, had not been paid. The extra period of fifteen days allowed to each office had, however, not expired. On the premium being tendered, the offices, with the exception of the Liverpool and London, refused.

The British Funds exhibited increased heaviness under the drain of gold for France, but the fall in Consols on the 10th did not exceed ⅛. The demand for money was active and the market tighter, and few bills were discounted below 4 ₱ cent. The pressure, was, however, regarded as merely temporary.

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

The new Pro-Dictator of Naples, as soon as he was appointed, addressed a letter to MAZZINI complimenting him on his patriotism, but a king him to give a proof of it by leaving the country, telling him that even without intending it, he caused disunion, that many used his name with the parricidal intention of hoisting another banner in Italy.

There is a probability of a Congress on the affairs of Italy.

The *Daily News'* correspondent of Naples, an Italian, has been killed, his anxiety for the result of the battle of Volturno led him too far in advance, and he was, unfortunately, shot.

A private letter from Turin announces that a large armament has been ordered by the Piedmontese Government, and the day before the Sardinian Minister's departure from here a supply of 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 percussion caps was granted by the French Government to its ally.

It is reported that the French army at Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison at Lyons put on a complete war footing.

Funeral services have been performed in all the churches of Rome for Gen. PIMONDAN. Gen. GOYON was present at the French Church of St. Louis.

The *Patrie* says that GARIBALDI has thanked the seamen of the English ship *Renown*, who served the Garibaldian guns on the 1st. The men were that day on leave of absence.

Gen. CIALDINI had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier.

The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua on the 15th. It was anticipated that the Neapolitans would evacuate the place before their arrival, and retire to Gaeta.

GARIBALDI was about to convoke the electoral colleges of the Two Siciles, to vote by universal suffrage.

The Piedmontese *corps d'armée* in Naples will amount to 20,000.

Affairs in the Papal States are unchanged.

It was reported that LAMORICIERE had telegraphed to Marseilles to secure passage in the steamer for Civita Vecchia for himself and three officers.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the law of annexation, and the vote was expected to be taken on the 11th.

It was reported that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador from Turin.

Advices from Rome confirm the statement that the French would occupy Viterbo.

The Pontifical gendarmes precede the French by twelve hours. The inhabitants are prepared to repulse them, but to yield to the French.

Marquis DEPPOLI had proceeded to Viterbo to reassure the inhabitants that VICTOR EMANUEL was at Marcerata.

The statement is confirmed that Spain had proposed a Congress of the Catholic Powers at Gaeta.

FRANCE AND ITALIAN ANNEXATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says private trustworthy accounts from the Island of Sardinia speak of the commencement of manœuvres by secret agency there in favor of annexation to France, in the same manner and by the same means as were employed by French emissaries in Savoy and Nice.

The *Times* in a leader says free Europe is tired of buying liberty of NAPOLEON pound by pound, and if the meeting of Warsaw means anything, it is rather tired of seeing him sell it. NAPOLEON III. is master of the destinies of Italy, and we cannot prevent him from crushing her unity, or from ceding her to any Holy Alliance, if he should see fit, but if we read the signs of times aright, what he does henceforward, must be done gratis.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article signed by M. BONIFACE. He says it does not belong to any foreign State,—no more to Sardinia than Austria, to intervene in Naples and Sicily. Between the invasions of GARIBALDI and of Sardinia there is a great difference. GARIBALDI came to raise and direct revolution in the interior. With his bands he would only communicate to them a proper spirit in their struggle against an unpopular Government. Sardinian invasion constitutes a direct intervention of one regularly constituted State in the affairs of another independent State. Strange to say, Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the representative of the King of Naples still being at Turin. By the entrance of the Piedmontese troops into the Roman States Sardinia has violated the principles of neutrality. Count CAVOUR gave it to be understood that the entry of the Sardinian troops into the States of the Church was principally directed against the influence of GARIBALDI; now, on the contrary, it has become evident that they go to aid him. M. BONIFACE deplores the conduct of the Sardinians.

ANTICIPATED AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* remarks that a movement of the Austrians need not take persons by surprise. Austria considers herself released from all obligations contracted with the French Emperor, and has good reason to know that that Government, bent on exterminating her, have prepared and probably brought to maturity their plans for an insurrectionary movement in her Provinces.

In Austria an extraordinary credit had been granted to the Naval Department for the construction of naval batteries to defend the entrance to the ports.

MORE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

Since the departure of FUAD PACHA from Syria, the Mussulmans had recommenced their massacres, and killed twenty Christians. The remaining Christians were emigrating to Latakia. The Mussulmans were furious against the Christians, and had threatened the life of the Russian Consul.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly returns of the Bank of France, which shows, as compared with September, an increase in bills discounted not yet due of twenty-eight and three-quarter million, an advance of two and one-thirteenth million francs, in Bank notes, a decrease in cash on hand of ninety-one million francs; in treasury balance of fourteen four-fifths millions, and in current accounts of twenty-three one-half million francs.

The Bourse on the 10th was very flat, and Rentes declined to 68f. 50c.

Commercial Intelligence.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 92,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken by speculators, and 18,000 by exporters. The market was active, and prices of useful descriptions of American were partially ⅛d. higher. The sales of Friday (to-day,) amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators, and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7⅛d. | Middling Orleans....6⅞d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅛d. | Middling Mobile.....6⅞d.
Fair Uplands.....7⅛d. | Middling Uplands....6¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 787,000 bales, of which 616,500 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour has a declining tendency. Wheat tends downward and prices are 2d.@3d. lower since Tuesday. Corn quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull and generally unchanged.

The Tallow market is unsettled and excited; North American, 54s.@55s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday noon.

CONSOLS for money, 92¾@93.

The Tallow market is unsettled and excited; sales at 55s.@58s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

The large withdrawals of gold from the Bank for shipment to the Continent continues.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The French Emperor and Secession—The President Notified to be Ready for a Disruption of the Union—Spanish War-Vessels to be Built in America, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

It is currently reported to-day, on what is believed by many to be reliable authority, that several Southern States, acting through a secret Commissioner, have already obtained a pledge from NAPOLEON to protect Charleston as a free port in case of secession.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, says he regards LINCOLN's election as furnishing no cause whatever for a dissolution of the Union—but were he to resist the course determined on by the Secessionists of his State, he would be overwhelmed, since all three parties there harmonize on this point.

Many conservative men here, who have heretofore treated the apprehensions of disunion with levity, now admit their serious fears, and some have surrendered all hope. Great excitement prevails here. Senator WIGFALL called on President BUCHANAN yesterday, and notified him to make up his mind as to what course he would pursue in the event of secession, as he would have to meet the issue *nolens volens*. The venerable President exhibited evident alarm, it is said, and will advise with his cabinet at once on the subject. Will Secretary COBB be present in the Council?

Capt. MARTINEZ, one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish Navy, and commanding the Havana Squadron, is now in Washington. He is commissioned by his Government to contract for the construction of three first-class war frigates in American ship-yards. This does not indicate a desire for territorial aggrandizement in America, as charged upon Spain. Capt. M. was in command at Vera Cruz, and saluted Capt. JARVIS on his arrival there. Between these officers the kindest relations have existed, and not the slightest misunderstanding ever occurred. His reception here has been most flattering and cordial. To-day he visited our Navy-yard by invitation, and inspected every part of it. He leaves to-morrow for New-York.

A letter received to-day from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON represents the Presidential canvass in California as very excited, and gives the State to DOUGLAS by ten thousand majority. Gen. DENVER had canvassed the entire State, making speeches for the Little Giant. Mr. JOHNSON will return about the first of January. Q.

Political Matters in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 26.

Senator DOUGLAS addressed an immense audience here to-day.

Mr. YANCEY speaks to-night. He refused to divide the time with Gov. FOOTE, and the latter then announced that he should speak after Mr. YANCEY concluded.

Decline of Yellow Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Apprehensions of danger from yellow fever are now no longer felt in this city and vicinity.

Schooner "Foaming Billow" Lost.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The schooner *Foaming Billow*, of Belfast, Me., CONDON, master, was totally wrecked on the 6th near Prince Edward's Island, and all hands, 13 in number, lost.

Murder and Arson at Nova Scotia.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

At Pictou, N. S., on the 12th inst., ABRAHAM PETERSON and his wife were murdered, and their house fired, by robbers.

Death of J. C. Adams.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

J. C. ADAMS, of grizzly bear notoriety, died at Neparset this morning.

The Railroad Time-Table Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 26.

The delegates to the Time-table Convention assembled at the Burnet House last night. The attendance was large, twenty-seven roads being represented. H. J. JEWETT presided. On motion, the President appointed a Committee of sixteen to prepare and submit a time-table to the Convention. The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Over $350,000,000 are represented in the Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 26—P. M.

The Time-Table Convention to-day decided that the Eastern trains will leave Cincinnati at 9.30 A. M., and 10:30 P. M.; the new regulation to take effect on the 19th of November. The adjustment of the differences between the rail and water rates was postponed till the Columbus Convention, which is to be held on the 14th of November.

The Convention was entertained to-day by ALFRED GAUTHER, Superintendent of Adams' Express Company, by a splendid dinner at the St. Charles Exchange. A similar courtesy was extended to its members to-night by the proprietors of the Burnet House.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 26.

The Governor has appointed Nov. 29 for Thanksgiving.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

Assault on Gov. Seward by the New-York City Correspondent of the Louisville Journal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

My Republican friends notice with indignation a letter in this morning's *Journal* from its New-York and Buffalo correspondent "B." That letter contains the following:

"The fiend-like insidious spirit of the late speeches of Mr. SEWARD, in the Northwest, has had no parallel since the day of CATALINE. Geographically situated as is the Northwest between the mad waves of the sections, his stealthy incendiary approaches there are as if some midnight assassin, bent on arson and blood in the midst of a great public danger, were to assail the only remaining points of public safety to accomplish the selfish objects of plunder. * * * This Northern agitator, more dangerous and more wicked, more traitorous in tone, is less, far less, to be respected in fact than the felon BROWN. * * The most dangerous man of our times," &c.

What ground, they ask, for this abuse of Mr. SEWARD? Is not the main and specific point of all these speeches non-extension of Slavery into the Territories? Does he not at the same time counsel and inculcate non-interference with Slavery in the States? Does he not explicitly leave the subject of Slavery in the Slave States to the care and responsibility of the Slave States alone, and explicitly limit the contest and conflict to the question of Slavery in the new States? Does he not confine his opposition to the importation of more slaves from Africa, and to the transference of more slaves from any State, domestic or foreign, to the soil of the nation? And does he not avow that the precise object of the Republican Party, the prevention of the extension of Slavery into new Territories and of the creation of new Slave States, can and will be accomplished, not by positive legislative prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, but simply by preventing the reopening of the African Slave-trade.

Kentucky Republicans take the stand of Gov. SEWARD at Dubuque! What we are attacking is not Slavery in the United States, but Slavery in the Territories. If this is irrepressible incendiarism, Red-Republicanism, Catilinism, they say make the most of it! Mr. SEWARD, practically, never has gone further than this, never will, never can. His influence over the Great West has this bearing and this extent. His policy is comprehensive and magnificent, indeed; but also strictly Constitutional and conservative. He has no notion of touching or tampering with Slavery where it exists. Leave it where it is, and let it alone where it is; but where it is not, there let it not be. WILLIAM H. SEWARD is a man of peace, gentleness, suasion; not of war, bloodshed, force, or treason. Like a patriot, large-hearted and far-seeing, he reasons and remonstrates against the extension of Slavery and slave labor into the National Territories, and the increase and domination of Slave-power in the National Government. That is all. So far, the Republicans of Kentucky are with him; all of them are against the institution's extension by Federal or State means; and I understand them to claim that the spirit of Gov. SEWARD's speeches in the Southwest are no more "insidious," "fiend-like," "traitorous," than the spirit of DANIEL WEBSTER's speech in the Senate, the 12th of August, 1848, on the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. Mr. WEBSTER's closing declaration on that occasion was this: "I say, as I did the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to the further extension of the area of Slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of Slave representation in the House of Representatives."

I may here remark that the editorial tone of the *Journal* since the October elections has been eminently national. Mr. PRENTICE and his associates are doing their best to prepare and reconcile the Kentucky and Southern mind to the apparently inevitable election of Mr. LINCOLN on the 6th of November. They invoke the South to keep cool, and quiet, and easy, for both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court will protect her. Such barriers for the protection of Southern State rights will be impregnable. So far as any thought of aggression upon the South is concerned, President LINCOLN will be as impotent and powerless as any private man, woman or child in the nation. PONTIAC.

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, in Louisville, Ky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday Night, Oct. 23, 1860.

Mr. YANCEY, this afternoon, after an eulogistic introduction by Gov. MAGOFFIN, addressed here an immense and attentive Kentucky audience. I reckon four thousand were present, and they kept perfect order. He spoke for two hours and a quarter with much energy and power.

Mr. YANCEY began by stating the object of his extensive speech-making. It is, ostensibly, to bring about such a union of the Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas parties as will overcome the unconstitutional, sectional, Abolition and Disunion Party of the North, and thus rescue the Constitution and the Union. He has no personal ambition, no desire for place. For many years he has pursued the even tenor of his way in the paths of private life, and nothing but the perils to the Constitutional basis of our Government has now brought him out. He would assail or abuse nobody, but he will defend himself and his cause against those who aim to stab the Constitution through his breast.

Slavery is the agitating and all-controlling question of American parties. It is a living, practical, transcendent issue. The entirely sectional, grasping and rapacious Republican Party, which is very likely to win, is for nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and for prohibiting Slavery in the Territories and in the District of Columbia, and the Slave-trade between the States! Twelve of their fifteen or more States have passed laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave act. Aggression on Slavery is the Republicans' philosophy and policy. This is so, though slaveholding is a constitutional right, entitled to recognition and protection from all branches of the Government. The Bell Party proposes nothing, but to get all the offices, if it can. It is modest and quiet. It sets forth no remedies for existing evils—no settlement of the great question—nothing worthy of the attention, ambition and energy of any true man. It only prophecies and denounces. It is perfectly useless and worthless! But the Breckinridge Party is up to the occasion, and meets the issue. The Breckinridge Party has some appreciation of the inestimable dignity and importance of Slavery. Nothing but extermination can remove or get rid of the 4,000,000 slaves in the South. They are worth, according to Virginia prices, $2,800,000,000!

With due respect for the traveling candidate for the Presidency, it is the Breckinridge Party that stands upon the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati Platform. He, YANCEY, has labored and now labors to preserve the work of HENRY CLAY from the desecration of "Squatter Sovereignty." True, non-intervention is to let Slavery in the Territories alone, to protect and maintain it there, when necessary, and to let the people decide the question when authorized to form their Constitutions. The Constitution can't establish Slavery in a Territory, nor can Congress; but let one single individual carry one slave there, and he establishes Slavery! The United States should protect the slaveholder everywhere outside the States' jurisdiction, on the high seas, in the wilderness, in the organized Territories. The talk about territorial supremacy ought to be scouted—it is scouted by the South. Congressional supremacy over the national domain was the doctrine of our fathers, and has always been the Democratic doctrine. JACKSON, if alive, would vote for BRECKINRIDGE! The squatter DOUGLAS is the real agitator, secessionist and disunionist. BRECKINRIDGE, while pure, refined and delicate as a woman, is a noble and great man, and a statesman. He took up the standard of CLAY when death palsied the hand of CLAY! It would look as if slave property was rather a favorite with the framers of the Constitution! However, all the Breckinridge Party ask is protection proportionate to the nature of the property to be protected, and to the nature and extent of the assaults upon it, be it horses, hogs, slaves, or what not. It must be protection, assimilated and adequate to the subject, call it a Slave Code, or what you may. The Dred Scott decision was made in accordance with what the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati Platform, the Constitution and the precedents of the Government called for. The decision was in favor of the South, and therefore DOUGLAS rejected it.

DOUGLAS was the first man to break faith with the Democratic Party, the first to attack "Lecompton" and demand its remission to the people of Kansas. The Constitution, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas Act were all violated by Lecompton's rejection! The first note of war came from the bugle of DOUGLAS. He warred against the Administration, the Senate and four-fifths of the House, and was backed by the entire Republican power with six South Americans, in order to defy the will of the Kansas people and case Lecompton before the feet of an Abolition mob! No wonder the Democracy at Charleston required guarantees from Judge DOUGLAS, and no wonder he refused to give them. He is not plain-spoken and honest, but he is a political trickster. He cheated the South. It is not likely he can ever cheat her again. He never intended to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. He has often declared in private circles that the Courts never can decide the Territorial question. His New-York and Illinois Lieutenants, RICHMOND and RICHARDSON, rejected at Charleston what YANCEY told them would suit him, the Cincinnati Platform with the indorsement of the Dred Scott decision; and thus proved themselves the disorganizers. DOUGLAS is now traveling South still further to distract the Democracy, so as to beat BRECKINRIDGE and elect LINCOLN.

Mr. YANCEY has an interest in the decision of Kentucky and of all the Southern States. He professes devotion to the Union and the common rights of all. He is ready to die for "the more perfect Union," for which he has ever worked! He would bridge the Ohio River with the compromises and charities of the Constitution. He would have all bury the animosities of the hour, and would stump for even DOUGLAS or BELL, if he thought either could beat LINCOLN. He cares not so much for men as for "constitutional principles." Not man-worship, but adherence to principle can save the country.

The Black-Republican cloud is hovering over our border, ready to burst in thunder, lightning and tempest upon us! What shall be done? Can Douglas men do anything for Kentucky? Certainly not. There are precious few "Squatter Sovereigns" in Kentucky, and not one last year. They can't muster a respectable vote. They are powerless, except for mischief, everywhere. The Bell Party South is doing nothing; it suppresses all its loyalty and patriotism, and is making more war upon the friends of the South than upon her enemies. Mr. BELL's record proves that he can't be trusted by any section! His own State has cast him off. Mr. EVERETT's settled convictions and clear record are against Slavery. He won't do. Let the Bell Party of Kentucky stand by their principles of 1850 and go for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. It won't do to trifle with the destinies of the country at this crisis!

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is the only contending and available candidate against Mr. LINCOLN. He is the only strong man we have. He is the man to unite the South and save the South! BELL has no chance of carrying Tennessee; she will go against him by at least 10,000. Mr. YANCEY believes that the chances in Kentucky of "her honored and cherished son" are the best! Kentucky and Missouri are the only doubtful Southern States; all the rest are sure for BRECKINRIDGE! LINCOLN may get 16 States. DOUGLAS will get nothing. PONTIAC.

CITY POLITICS.

UNION MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

James T. Brady on the Issues of the Day.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., the Breckinridge candidate for Governor, spoke before a New-York audience last evening at the Cooper Institute. Although he has previously spoken during the campaign to the people of the rural districts, yet it was only last evening that he was induced to address his immediate constituents upon the issues involved in the canvass.

The Hall was scarcely half filled when he commenced speaking, and although the numbers somewhat increased before he finished, yet at no time were two-thirds of the seats occupied. The meeting was called to order by GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, Chairman of the Breckinridge Central Committee, who nominated for Chairman PHILIP W. ENGS. Mr. ENGS, on taking the Chair, said that they had been called together by the Committee representing the Breckinridge and Lane Party of the City, for the purpose of listening to the candidate of that party for Governor, and without detaining them further he would introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY was received with hearty and prolonged cheers.

He commenced by assuring his hearers that the fact that the Hall was not crowded to its uttermost capacity did not give him a momentary pang; that it was occupied by such persons as he saw before him gave him unbounded pleasure. He came before them to express his honest opinions, well aware that his party had no wealth, station, or office, not even an Administration to sustain and support it. He belonged to a party that had only intelligence and honesty to sustain its principles. He had been off to the western part of the State partaking of the hospitalities of the friends whom he met on his way, but he felt a satisfaction in being once more at home and standing before his own people, greater than could be enjoyed elsewhere. And being at home he hoped his friends would join with him in proposing three cheers for candidates BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. (Three cheers were given and renewed.) "Now," said he "I feel indeed at home, and yet I am not sure that I know myself. I have seen so many curious comments on myself in the newspaper Press that I feel something as Rip Van Winkle may be supposed to have felt when he came down from the mountains after his long nap, and was unable to prove his identity." The New-York Press had generally dealt very leniently with him, and he returned his thanks therefor; in fact he was under great obligations to the Press for its comments on himself furnished him with an unfailing supply of topics for his speeches. Were it not for those he would hardly be able to make a speech on the present occasion. One of those papers—the *Journal of Commerce*—had lately felt a great solicitude in his behalf. He here quoted a statement from the *Journal* to the effect that Mr. BRADY, was about to publish a poem called a "Christmas Dream," and went on to say that they thought he had been dreaming for some time. He was thought by the J. of C. to have been dreaming, he said, because he would not sell himself to RICHMOND, CAGER & Co., who claimed to own the State of New-York, and expected him to put himself in as a part of the general property. One compliment they paid him in saying that he was dreaming and that was that he was not a "Wide-Awake." (Laughter and applause.) Now to show the correctness of newspapers, in the first place he never wrote a poem in his life, and in the next place he had no work in press of any kind. As for the comments on himself they were of little consequence, whether true or false, but he did not mean that his party should be misrepresented. Those who were shivering on the corner of the streets over his course, had better reserve their tears until after election, for all the crying might yet be needed in the family. Whatever be the issues of the canvass, he felt prouder in being the standard-bearer of the small, but honest and gallant band of his followers, than he would in heading the successful ticket for President of the United States. (Prolonged cheers.) The NEW-YORK TIMES had said that Mr. BRADY displayed an amiable simplicity of character in suggesting that the Union might be endangered by the election of LINCOLN. Perhaps so; but the mariner who stands on the forecastle should be looking out for danger, and when comes in sight that little speck on the horizon that threatens danger, he was a prudent mariner who begins to take in sail, and does not wait until the good ship goes down and is overwhelmed by the breakers. Was there, then, no danger to the Union? Was it an "amiable simplicity of character" to suppose any danger? Had they studied the signs of the times? Had they studied the political barometer closely? Could any one in that assembly lay his hand on his heart and say that he believed there was no danger to the Union? He was not a man to be alarmed at his own shadow. Any man who supposed that the Southern people were a people to be frightened at small dangers, had forgotten their gallantry in times gone by. He could wish there was no danger, and that the flag of the Union would float proudly to the breeze through all time, but facts would not permit such a hope. He did not mean to say that the Republican Party *desired* a dissolution of the Union; he believed that would be untrue, and he hoped that the South would believe with him, that the election of LINCOLN would not create the occasion for dissolution. But he did believe that if the Republicans think they can control the Abolition sentiment of their party they would find themselves egregiously mistaken. Grant all they say, grant that they are not struggling for the rights of the negroes, but for the rights of the white man, can they tell us how they are to withstand the fanaticism of the Abolition element in their party. Why does the whole of New-England pulsate as with one heart upon this question of Slavery? Does any man suppose that the sentiment pervading all New-England, and a great portion of the other Northern States, will be satisfied with a conservative administrator of the Government for four years? It was absurd to suppose it. The Abolitionists were waiting, and expecting, and yearning for acts of a positive character in reference to this negro question. Whence comes the principle that gives rise to "liberty bills," nullification laws, John Brown raids? What is the instinct that proclaims a "higher law" than the Constitution? Whence comes the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict?" How are these men to be satisfied? Will this fanatical craving be satisfied with a constitutional administration of the Government? No, never.

Those are what might be called the *sentiments* of the Republican Party. He would now refer to their deliberate opinions. The speaker here went into a lengthy argument to show the erroneousness of the Republican doctrines relative to the foundation on which Slavery rests, and the relations of master and slave. He claimed that the master's right to his slave rested upon the same foundation as his right to any other species of property, or the right of any Northern man to his property—and hence argued the injustice of excluding the property of the Southerner from the Territories of the United States, which were the common property of all. He quoted largely from editorials in the *Tribune* upon this and other subjects, and showed their inconsistencies and absurdities. He alluded to the fact that he was a member of the Democratic State Convention of 1848, when DAVID DUDLEY FIELD introduced a resolution indorsing the Wilmot Proviso, and he moved to lay it on the table as unconstitutional, which was carried. He stood, he said, upon precisely the same platform now. He also referred to the demand of Kentucky upon Ohio for the surrender of a slave-stealer who had fled into that State, and the refusal of the Governor of Ohio to answer the demand, and then asked, whether, if a plain provision of the Constitution like that was to be thus violated, every Southern man who respects himself would not be justified in advocating secession. The *Tribune* argued that the provision only referred to those offences regarded as crimes by the common consent of all the people of the States, and that the running off of slaves, although it might be a crime in Kentucky, was no crime in Ohio, and therefore the negro stealers should not be surrendered. The absurdity as well as the fatal consequences of this reasoning were illustrated. The truth was, the Republican Party, or at least that element of it which controlled and shaped its course and would do so in the future, did not mean to observe these provisions of the Constitution which interfered in any way with the full development of their fanatical theories. With this view they were already looking forward to the time when they could prostitute the Supreme Court of the United States to their party purposes. He quoted Senator DOOLITTLE's slur upon the Supreme Court as a specimen of the tendencies of the Republican Party, and also Senator CHASE's declaration that in reference to the Supreme Court the Republican Party "would go to the people and elect a President, who would put in Judges who would decide questions on Republican principles." In view of these facts, and of these manifest tendencies of the Republican Party to prostitute the Constitution, the laws, and even the Supreme Court itself to their partizan designs, he would ask if there was not danger to the Union. How long would the South continue to remain in the Union, when they saw the whole power of the Government and all its branches enlisted in this "irrepressible conflict," and this eternal warfare upon the institution of Slavery? He believed there was danger, and, believing thus, he cordially recommended every one of his hearers to vote the Union ticket; he called upon the Breckinridge and Lane men throughout the State to give their vigorous, united and unfaltering support to this ticket, in order that they might never be reprimanded with having done anything to promote the election of Mr. LINCOLN. The emergency in which the country finds itself, calls upon every patriotic man to sacrifice his preferences in order to prevent what all regarded as a calamity—the success of the Republican Party.

After some personal allusions to himself, and to his continuing a candidate for Governor, Mr. BRADY closed by an eloquent eulogy upon the few adherents of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in this State, who had the courage and the manliness to stand up for the truth, and for their principles, against the overwhelming numbers of the opposition. He prophesied that the time would come when the principles they now advocated would be the principles of the revived and regenerated National Democracy, and the men who now advocated them would be the chosen and honored leaders of that party. [Prolonged cheers.]

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Mass Meeting at Liberty Hall—Addresses of Theodore Tilton, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Judge Peabody.

A large mass meeting was held last evening in the new and commodious "Liberty Hall," in Thirty-second-street, the head-quarters of the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., President of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON delivered the first address. What, he inquired, was the purpose of their coming together? It was to settle in their minds what were the political issues of the day, and resolve who should be President of the nation.

In the course of a speech full of spice, and frequently applauded, Mr. TILTON set before the assemblage a comprehensive view of the principles of the Republican Party. He dwelt especially upon the importance to the trade of the country of electing Mr. LINCOLN. The stocks in Wall-street had fallen five per cent. this day on account of the Washington dispatch published in the morning, giving an account of the plots for disunion now going on. When Mr. LINCOLN was President, there would be no such fluctuations from any such cause.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, entering while Mr. TILTON was speaking, was received with three cheers and a "Wide-Awake!"

Judge PEABODY said the all-absorbing and overwhelming question at issue in the present contest was, whether the Government should be administered in the interest of Freedom or of Slavery. If their views on the subject were just, and if a just God ruled, Republican principles were about to prevail.

Senator WILSON was next introduced, and was cheered repeatedly. He congratulated them on the prospect of the sure victory of the Republican Party. The tolling freemen of Pennsylvania had closed the campaign of 1860 in favor of the cause of freedom in America. [Applause.] The question was to-day settled. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to be the next President. [Applause.] Threats of destroying the Government would not deter the freemen of America from acting according to the dictates of their consciences. Panics in Wall-street, got up for the occasion, would not deter them. The appeal had been made to the heart, the conscience and the reason of the American people, and a party of more intellectual power, moral worth—aye, and of physical power, too—than was ever before banded together on this Continent, supported the Republican principles, and the time had now come for that party to take the control of the Government. [Applause.] And in doing so, did they intend to violate the Constitution? [No.] No; they intended to stand by the Constitution and the Union in peace or in war. They intended to do justice to all sections of our common country. They meant to make the sublime creed our fathers proclaimed in 1776 once again the prevailing creed of this nation—that the poorest man that trod the soil of the Republic was the equal of the proudest sons of men. [Applause.] They meant to make the public sentiment concerning Slavery the sentiment of WASHINGTON, MASON, HENRY, JEFFERSON, and the revolutionary fathers. The policy of the Republican Party was the policy of those who made the Constitution of the United States. WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, had proclaimed their hostility to Slavery. (At this point the entrance of Wide-Awakes from Hoboken produced an enthusiastic diversion.) Mr. WILSON said they were all glad, he was sure, to welcome the Wide-Awakes from New-Jersey. He was always glad to see the Wide-Awakes, for they always carried "victory" with them. [Applause.] They read in the Bible that Gideon took three hundred men, who with pitcher and lamp assailed the enemy and the enemy went down before them. Gideon was the first Wide-Awake, [great applause,] and before the Gideonites of the present day the Democratic Party would surely go down. [Applause.] The Republican Party had come into being not to make aggression on others, but to resist the aggression of the slave power. If it came into power on the 4th of March it intended to use all moral and honorable means to exclude human slavery from the Territories. It meant to use all its power to put down the Slave-trade which flourished to-day and disgraced our flag. [Applause.] The Republicans meant to wipe from the statutes of New-Mexico the law which permits an employer to degrade a white laborer by blows. [Applause.] They meant to change the sentiment born of Slavery, that degraded laboring men and dishonored labor. [Applause.] He said to them now that labor and laboring men were degraded in this age by the institution of American Slavery. The Republicans, as far as they could, would vindicate free labor, and honor the free laborers of the country. They intended to rectify the abuses which, under the Slave power, had crept into the Army and Navy. They intended to put an end to the filibustering which had dishonored our name, and had alienated a portion of this Continent from us, and induced the nations to the South of us to give England, instead of the United States, the benefit of their trade. The Republicans intended to set apart every rod of the public lands for actual settlers, and give "free homes to free men." [Applause.] They had passed a Homestead Law, and President BUCHANAN had smote it down. They intended to place ABRAHAM LINCOLN in a position to make a better Homestead bill a law. [Applause.] The Republicans meant to have a railroad to the Pacific; to support a wise system of river and harbor improvements, and to so modify the revenue system of the country as to provide for the liquidation of current expenses, extinguish the public debt and take care of the interests of the people. Now this party made up, as it was, of the great mass of the intelligent farmers, the educated mechanics, of four-fifths of the Church-members of the country—of the intellectual and moral masses—was about to take possession of the Government. And they were told that if they did so this Union should be destroyed. He was ashamed to say that New-York seemed to be the place, and Wall-street in New-York, where the threat was made, and an effort was made to get up a panic. These declarations were made by men here who ought to know better,—he would not say they did know better, for they belonged to a class that was not noted for high intelligence. [Laughter.] They had got up a fusion ticket—a satinet ticket—[laughter]—and they had had an accession within a day or two, HOWELL COBB, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, had been in the City,—he did not know but that he was here now,—and he was taken around from one old fogy to another to say that if LINCOLN was elected the Union would be dissolved. If President BUCHANAN was true to his oath he would put that man out of his Cabinet. He denounced his conduct to-night; he intended to denounce it on the floor of the United States Senate. [Prolonged cheers.] The Cobbs, and Toombses, and Keitts, were apostate traitors to the country, and he intended to tell them so to their teeth on the floor of Congress. Were the American people to be frightened by such puny men. ["No."] What were they? [Traitors!" and applause.] Their plots and threats were only designed to frighten those old men in pet—— [laughter]—breeches, who went about the world apologizing for being in it—[laughter] —and afraid of their shadows. A few old men had endeavored to get up a nondescript Fusion ticket. [A Voice—"The 'What is it?'"and laughter.] Mr. WILSON examined the chances of electing either of the Fusion candidates and demonstrated that after four months of agitation in Congress neither could be elected there. He would rather that either of the fusion candidates should be elected than that the election should go to the House. There no man could be elected without corruption, and he would not have LINCOLN elected there. If the question went to Congress, there would be disputes, violence, perhaps bloodshed on the floors of Congress. The duty of the patriot was to unite in electing LINCOLN and giving the country peace. He knew something of New-York, and he gave it as his deliberate judgment that New-York would give LINCOLN the largest majority of any State in the Union. [Great applause.] Many men who had hitherto acted with the Democratic Party would vote for LINCOLN now. It had been so in Maine, in New-Jersey, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it would be so in New-York. Why should it not be so? They could not grow a successful Democratic Party here, where common schools and free libraries were, where a free speech and free Press existed. It was at the South, where these were not, that the Democratic Party thrived. He did not see how a man who loved his country could support BRECKINRIDGE. DOUGLAS, on the Slavery question, was putting on the cloak of indifference. He reminded him of the negro, who, when his companion—with whom he was robbing a hen-roost—stopped to consider the morality of the proceeding, said, "That's a moral question—we haven't time to discuss it now. Hand me down another pullet." [Laughter.] Mr. WILSON related how, after Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON had told the men in Pennsylvania and Indiana to look at the slaves in Northern workshops, and that he would prefer "one of his own niggers" for President to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and how Republican majorities had been rolled up in the places where he

OMNIBUSES IN PARIS.

Superior Management and Capacity of the Parisian Omnibuses—Prices for Riding—Length of the Routes—The System of Correspondence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Riding from the Boulevards in an omnibus this morning, the idea struck me, as indeed it often has before, how much better the management of the omnibuses of Paris was than that of our American cities, and how infinitely superior, particularly, to that of New-York. We are a "fast," an enterprising people, and in many things are far advanced beyond the Old World—but still there are many other things which we might with profit and with comfort copy from the European systems. In New-York, you know, it has become a proverbial saying that "an omnibus is never full." No matter how crowded it may be, there is always room for a woman with a baby, or a woman with a large basket of soiled linen going to the wash, or a woman returning from market with a basket of fish, whose odoriferous perfumes are exhaled, for the benefit of the passengers, free of extra charge. Here the omnibuses are arranged to carry twenty-four passengers, fourteen in and ten outside; and when the seats are all occupied this fact is made known by the conductor by dropping a little glass sign, which at night is illuminated, over the top of the door, and on which the word "*complet*" is painted. Having paid for his seat here, no passenger is expected on a rainy day to get outside, or to leave the omnibus altogether for the purpose of making room for "a lady," who, when he abandons his warm, dry place, for the outside wet and cold, sweeps into it as though it were made expressly for her, and should have been relinquished sooner. The Parisian system may not be so much in accordance with our idea of "gallantry," but it is certainly much more just and comfortable.

Each omnibus in Paris has twenty-four places—on the inside the seats, like ours, are ranged lengthwise, accommodating seven on a side, and each seat separated from its neighbor by little brass arms, which prevent any crowding. The conductor stands upon a step sheltered in bad weather from the rain by a little canopy, and to him the fare is paid upon entering, which is certainly much more convenient and agreeable than is the navigation through seas of crushing crinoline, which is necessary to get at the little holes in the New-York omnibuses through which passengers hand their fare to the driver, and through which, in order to stop the stage, everybody seems to be making an attempt to draw his leg. On top there are places for ten passengers upon seats ranged lengthwise of the stage in the centre, and placed with their backs to each other, or rather with a single back. The ascent, to a person not afflicted with rheumatism, and with ordinarily supple limbs, is very easily effected by means of an iron step ladder, which passes up the right side of the rear of the stage. No females, or young children, or aged or infirm persons, are permitted to ride on the "imperial;" and no person in a state of intoxication, or dressed in any other than a decent manner, or carrying any package which will incommode his fellow passengers, is allowed to enter an omnibus in Paris at all.

The cost of riding on the inside is six, and on the outside three sous, and the difference in price as well as the fresh air and fine view which one gets of Paris from there, makes the "imporial" the popular portion of the buss, and thousands of workmen avail themselves of the cheap part of the various lines to ride to and from their work morning and night. The check upon the conductors is such that they are rarely ever guilty of dishonesty. No person is appointed to such a place except upon the best recommendations, and he is then required to ring a bell whenever a passenger enters. The same motion which rings the bell operates upon a set of figures, which marks the number of persons who have ridden during the transit from one end of the route to the other. This number is placed inside, in view of all the passengers, and the Omnibus Company of Paris being a huge monopoly, with a large number of shareholders, there is scarcely a trip made by an omnibus which does not contain some one who is interested in the detection of dishonesty on the part of the conductor. Besides this, if there were any grounds for suspicion, some of the thousand *mouchards*, or members of the secret police in plain clothing, would be instructed to ride with the suspected person until he was either caught *in flagrante delictu*, or the doubts as to his honesty removed.

The conductors are usually very polite and obliging, and always ready to give information to persons not familiar with the city, and in this way are of great assistance to strangers. They are invested too with a great deal of arbitrary power, which is necessary to enable them to enforce the regulations of the Company, and of the Police, and in case of any dispute with a passenger, are always ready and willing to submit the question at issue to the first policeman whom they pass. I was riding in an omnibus one day on one of the exterior boulevards, when a well dressed, good looking man entered and took his seat. I noticed that a passenger opposite eyed him rather sharply as ge sat down, and after continuing his observations for a minute or two, this latter spoke to the conductor, and in a tone loud enough to be heard by the new comer and all the passengers, informed him that the man opposite was a thief, and that he had seen him but a month before at the *Tribunal de Police*. The conductor immediately requested him to alight, which the man did without a murmur, probably very glad to escape from a company where he was so well known, and not at all anxious to invoke the intervention of a *sergent de Ville*.

The routes of the Parisian omnibuses are usually long, and in about every block on the principal streets is a bureau, at which the stages stop. A passenger wishing to take any stage passing a certain bureau, goes to it, and informing the clerk where he wishes to go, receives a number, which entitles him to a seat, in the order in which it is given him, on the true democratic principle of "first come first served." When the omnibus in which he desires to go comes to the bureau, if there are no seats vacant in it, he must wait until one arrives in which there is room, and then the conductor admits the passengers in the order of their numbers. This arrangement, though it often requires a long wait at a bureau, prevents a rush when an omnibus arrives, and the crowding and confusion which it seems to be the special idea of all the police regulations of Paris to prevent.

There is one portion of the Parisian omnibus system which is particularly convenient, but which could scarcely be introduced, excepting where, as here, the different omnibus lines are the property of the same Company. This is the system of *correspondance*. I live near the Louvre, and I want to go to the Bastile. There is no omnibus which goes from the neighborhood of the Louvre to the Bastile, but close by, from the Palais Royal, an omnibus starts every five minutes, passing by the Madeleine, near which is a bureau whence omnibuses take their departure for the Bastile. I, therefore, take a Palais Royal omnibus for the Madeleine, and as I pay the conductor, ask him for a "correspondence." He hands me a little slip of blue or yellow paper, on which is printed the letter and number designating the omnibus from which it was given, and some directions in regard to the use of it. With this, which is delivered without any extra charge, I take the omnibus at the Madeleine for the Bastile, whither I go for six sous, instead of paying twelve, which I should do were I not familiar with the "correspondence" arrangement. In this way persons may go to to almost any portion of Paris from any other portion, by paying only a single fare. Each omnibus has posted up in a conspicuous place the list of lines which pass the bureaus which it passes, and for which it gives correspondences.

The Omnibus Company of Paris has a monopoly of the right to run these vehicles, and is chartered for thirty years, paying the city an annual sum of 640,000 francs for the privilege, besides 1,000 francs per annum for every stage it may start above the present number. This provision has the effect to cause a close calculation on the part of the managers of the company, so that they endeavor to keep no more stages on than they can keep full all the time, and the result is that on some of the most traveled lines it is impossible to find a vacancy on the street, and it is necessary, therefore, to go to a bureau and wait the regular turn in order to get a seat. Since the enlargement of the city, however, many new stages have been put on, several new lines established, and it is already proposed to establish others, to enlarge the vehicles and to reduce the fare from six to four sous. The stock of this company is one of the best in France.

Lines of carriages for the conveyance of passengers, and for taking them up and setting them down at will, were established in Paris as early as 1662. The charges for conveyance in them at that time was but five sous, and the conductors were forbidden to take gold in payment, for the purpose of avoiding the loss of time which would be caused thereby. The drivers of these vehicles had frequent difficulty with those of the hackney coaches, and the "*carrosses a cinq-sous*" soon fell into disrepute, it scarcely being considered respectable to ride in them. Omnibusses, in their present form, were not established in Paris until 1828, when the streets were placarded with immense posters, describing in the following terms the new enterprise: "These vehicles, the number of which will be increased to one hundred, will give notice of their passage by a blast upon trumpets of a new invention. They are organized in such a manner as to stop at the slightest sign made to the conductor or the driver. The door placed in the rear is so arranged that there is not the least danger in mounting or descending. The conductor, who is to collect the fare, will also require the maintenance of order, which should always reign in them. Lanterns are so arranged as to illuminate not only the exterior where they throw a grand mass of light, but also the interior of the carriage, and particularly the steps." And all these advantages were offered to the citizens of Paris in 1828, for the insignificant sum of five sous.

There is doubtless a future for the omnibus, as well as for almost everything else in this world. The first public carriages contained but six places, and afterward eight. The present style of omnibuses when first established carried but twelve, and afterward successively fourteen and sixteen, and now each easily and with safety convey 24 passengers. Who can predict the future of the omnibus, the carriage of the people? Every day, in all the cities of the civilized world, this common mode of transportation is becoming more generally adopted, and more necessary. Already they are talking here of an immense omnibus, which shall be solid, light and comfortable, and which will tend to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the people of Paris, by conveying at one time no less than sixty persons. VOYAGEUR.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press—Services To-morrow.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

In Baltimore, Md., a number of churches are in process of erection by the different denominations, and various edifices have lately been extensively improved. A building for the accommodation of the Methodist Protestant Mission is going up at the northeast corner of Broadway and Monument-street upon a lot measuring 55 by 120 feet. It will have a front of 50 feet and a depth of 72, and will afford sitting room for 900 persons. The Fourth Presbyterian Congregation which has been worshipping in a small building on Baltimore-street, has taken the preliminary steps towards removing to the corner of Fayette and Cary streets, where it will erect an edifice 66 by 90 feet, which will accommodate about 700 persons, at a probable expense of $30,000. Of this sum $10,000 has already been subscribed by the widow of the late GEORGE BROWN, and $5,000 by a successor of the distinguished Dr. NEVINS. No difficulty is anticipated in raising the balance of the sum named. The Huntingdon Methodist Episcopal Church is about to erect a new building, 50 feet by 75, on the corner of Decker-street and Huntingdon-avenue; the congregation of St. John's Independent Methodist Protestant Church is making extensive improvements in the building which it now occupies; a new church for the Sharp-street M. E. Congregation will speedily be completed; the Memorial (P. E.) Church is rapidly pushing forward the erection of a new building, and among the other congregations which are moving actively in the same direction may be mentioned those of the First Universalist Church, of the United Presbyterian Church, of the New-Jerusalem or New Christian Church, and of the St. James Catholic Church. This last edifice, when completed, will afford sittings for several thousand persons. When such of these church edifices as are within the city limits shall be finished the total number in Baltimore will be as follows: Roman Catholic, 21; Protestant Episcopal, 21; Presbyterian, 16; Methodist Episcopal, 50; Methodist Protestant, 6; African Methodist Episcopal, 5; German Reformed, 4; Baptist, 10; Christian Church, 1; Lutheran, 9; Evangelical Association, 2; Independent Churches, 2; Seamen's Union Bethel, 2; Friends, 3; Universalist, 1; Unitarian, 2; Swedenborgian, 3; Jewish Synagogues, 6; United Brethren in Christ, 1; Otterbine Church, 1; St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Unaltered Congregation, 1—making an aggregate of 167.

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes as follows from Paris, under date of Oct. 3:

"The congregation of the American Chapel, I am glad to say, has increased with the return of our fellow-countryman, the attendance being more numerous than I have at any time seen it. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the present chaplain, has gone to work in earnest, and, I think, will do much good. He is not a finished essay preacher, but he gives an abundance of good thought, and in a forcible and eloquent way. His assistant, Mr. LONGACRE, is very well adapted to this post. Sabbath before last, the daughter of Hon. Mr. PRESTON, our Ambassador to Spain, made a public profession of religion, and was baptized in the chapel at the morning service. It was interesting to see this young lady, just entering into society—in a position, too, to afford her unusual facilities for enjoying the world—coming out and naming the name of Jesus. The fact, too, that this profession is made in the gay City of Paris, and that, too, after having lived for years in Spain, renders her case the more remarkable, and shows how wonderful are the ways of God in grace as well as in providence. Her father and mother, though not themselves professors of religion, stood up with the daughter, when, in the presence of the congregation, she confessed Jesus as her Saviour.

JAMES MCDOWELL, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, late Consul at Constantinople, and his family, who have been here for some time, leave this week for England and homewards. They have been regular attendants of the Chapel, and their departure will be a loss to American Christian society in Paris.

One of the French missionaries in Africa has just arrived here in deep affliction. He was returning home for the first time after thirty years of hard service, accompanied by his wife and six daughters, and they were shipwrecked on the English coast, and his wife drowned. There is much sympathy for him."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND THE TROUBLES IN ITALY.

The Boston *Pilot* is evidently distressed about the troubles in Italy. It claims that the Pope has a natural right to call upon the great European Powers for protection, and adds:

"Will they respond? It is doubtful! When CLOVIS saw a representation of the deed on Calvary, he bravely exclaimed, that if he had been present, he would have rescued the Redeemer with his soldiers. We fear there is no such lofty spirit in the present successor of the noble King of the Franks. NAPOLEON'S answer to the Pope's protest is full proof of that. Spain is more justly animated. That country, now rising fast to its former greatness, has proposed a Catholic Congress to meet the difficulty. But let the nations be as deaf to the voice of honor, gratitude and obligation as they may, things will be at last righted. The infernal gates cannot prevail against the truth of the Church. Nor can bad men long retain its property. It has suffered much; but it has also triumphed much. It is now suffering: but it will triumph again. JULIAN, the apostate, is dead. DIOCLESIAN and MAXENTIOUS are dead. HENRY IV. of Germany is dead. So are all the persecutors, excepting VICTOR, CAVOUR and GARIBALDI. Death is before them too. While the Church!—it never dies. The Pope may be slain: many a Pope has been slain. St. Peter's may be burned: many a temple has been burned. Every inch of Papal territory may be confiscated: worse has been often done. But what then? The Church remains as young as ever; its troubles and their wicked authors shall pass away; and it will have a complete revindication of all its rights. Thus speaks past history—thus present things indicate; thus speaks the infallible Church itself—thus, therefore, matters will be. So be it."

THE WESTERN TRACT CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the Western Tract Society, which we noticed last week as in session at Chicago, Illinois, the Secretary submitted a report showing that the entire amount of subscriptions which had been received during the fiscal year was $2,160 30, of which $600 had come from the Boston Society. In Illinois $1,164 45 had been raised; in Wisconsin, $280 94; in Iowa, $21 40; in Michigan, $109 16; and in Ohio, $2 58. The established book trade has been used as a medium, eschewing the policy of Depositories. The sales have reached the sum of $1,100. It has been the aim of the Agency to encourage Churches and individuals in a voluntary colportage, and the urgent and numerous calls from different sections show how much could be done in this way. To encourage this, the Agency have made grants to the full extent of the means at their disposal. The Treasurer, Mr. TUTHILL KING, presented his report, showing a balance on hand of $280. Much time was consumed in discussing the subject of cooperating with the Reform Tract and Book Society in Cincinnati, and the subject was finally referred to a Committee which reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view the operation of the United Western Tract Agency for the past year as eminently satisfactory, and as showing that the Agency is adapted to and meets the wants of the West; and while we sincerely regret the withdrawal of the A. R. T. and B. Society of Cincinnati from us, we will continue our operations under the name of the "Western Tract Agency."

DR. CHEEVER ABROAD.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales, which was lately in session at Manchester, was not favored by Dr. CHEEVER'S presence, but a letter from him was read, and, after mature deliberation, the following resolution, which was reported by a special Committee, was unanimously adopted:

"That this assembly having heard copious extracts from the letter of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York, to the Secretary of the Union, relative to the present state of the Slavery question in the United States, gladly recognizes Dr. CHEEVER as the able, zealous, and uncompromising advocate of the rights of his oppressed fellow-countrymen; it renews the expression of its solemn conviction that the system of Slavery is opposed to the spirit and precepts of our Divine religion, and an outrage on the dearest rights of humanity; and, under the belief that the continuance or suppression of this enormous evil is mainly in the hands of the Christian ministers and people of that country, it offers them its earnest and respectful counsel to promote, by every means consistent with Christian principle, the abolition of the laws which hold their fellow-men in bondage."

The *Independent* commends this resolution as just the expression of feeling which was called for. It recognizes Dr. CHEEVER'S ability, while it does not commit the Association to any local or personal issues in which he may have become involved in this country.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SYRIAN SUFFERERS.

The Committee appointed to raise subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers from the troubles in Syria have issued a second appeal to the Christian public. They state that $18,000 has already been collected and transmitted to the American members of the Relief Committee at Beirut. Letters gratefully acknowledging this aid have been received from J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Consul for Syria, and from Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, one of the Missionaries of the American Board. Both of these gentlemen express great gratification at the promptness with which the appeal to the American people has been responded to, and urge the benevolent not to relax their endeavors, as the rainy season is just coming on when the sufferers will stand in still more pressing need of shelter and sustenance. Consul JOHNSON states that 25,000 persons have received food from the Committee and its auxiliaries, but that now the cry is for bedding and clothing, or thousands will die of neglect and exposure. In view of these facts the Committee appeal "for further, larger and early contributions for these suffering and miserable thousands whose woes call so loudly for relief." If the cause should not be presented to congregations by ministers before Thanksgiving Day, that is urged as an appropriate time to present the plea.

THE OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, pastor of the John-street (M. E.) Church in this City, addressed the Local Preachers' Convention, which has just closed its sessions in Philadelphia, regarding the organization under his charge. This church, as is well known, was the first erected in this country by the Methodists, and Mr. MITCHELL stated that from being the richest it has become the poorest church in the City. When the Old Duane-street Church shall have been removed, which will be soon, there will be but four Protestant churches in the five lower Wards of New-York, containing a population of 75,000. It is proposed to raise $50,000, $13,000 of which is to pay off an old debt, and the balance to be invested for the permanent benefit of the Church. Twenty-five thousand dollars, Mr. MITCHELL thought, could be raised in New-York and vicinity, and for the other half they look to the General Church. The subject was referred to a special Committee of five, and at a subsequent meeting a report favoring the proposition to raise a fund for the Church in question, and pledging a donation from the members of the Convention some time during the year, was unanimously adopted.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this City, remarks on the same subject:

"What we hope for as to the Holy Father is, that after the storm is over, he will find himself secured in all that is of chief st concern to him, with sufficient guarantees for the temporal independence of the Holy See, and with Italian society once more settled upon bases of popular contentment, with a possibility of order and of real progress. *How* this is to be brought about surpasses our knowledge, and must be to every one a matter for vague conjecture. We do not believe that the Pope will quit Rome. While LOUIS NAPOLEON is at the head of France we regard his security in the Eternal City as assured, and we would deeply regret to see him again an exile."

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance have issued a circular, inviting all Christians throughout the world to devote the week commencing with the first Sunday in January next to special prayer for the spread of the Gospel and the conversion of the world. The address is signed by Sir CULLING EARDLY as Chairman, and by other distinguished British Christians whose names are familiar to the religious public.

Services To-morrow.

The congregation of the Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church will hold their last services in the room corner Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, prior to their removal to their new church edifice in Thirty-fourth-street.

Rev. MILES SANFORD, of North Adams, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, both morning and afternoon.

Rev. Dr. VINTON will preach in the evening in the church corner of Hicks-street and Grace-Court, Brooklyn, on behalf of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood of Grace Church.

Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS will occupy the pulpit of the Second-avenue (M. E.) Church, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, in the morning.

Prof. M. R. VINCENT, of the Troy University, will preach at St. Paul's (M. E.) Church at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

Political Prospects in the State.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After J. VAN BUREN'S misfortune in 1856, as a prophet of majorities, I wish to be a little careful of notoriety in that way; so you will please correct your report of my prediction at the Cooper Institute last night of "100,000 majority in the State for LINCOLN," by adding the qualification of an estimated majority in this City against him of some 25,000. I will now add that if there is a full and fair vote here, I am well assured it cannot reach that extent. I candidly believe, moreover, on the strength of reliable data, that our majority will exceed, rather than fall below the estimate. The fact is, there is little contest in the State, except for local offices, particularly members of Congress. The Opposition are concentrating their efforts on some half-dozen disputable Districts, for obvious reasons; yet I think they are destined to lose more than they will gain even in that direction. The determination to elect Mr. LINCOLN extends to the election of a House of Representatives which will sustain his Administration.

Your ob't servant, THOS. B. CARROLL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1860.

The Navy in China.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

You have been uniformly so just and considerate of the public men who lately have had the good or ill fortune to be sent, either as diplomatists or naval officers, to the East, that I hope you will give me room for a gentle protest against your editorial of to-day, entitled "American interests in China." Your censure is directed at Commander STRIBLING, who is alleged to have touched at Shanghai, on his way to the North, and to have refused, or omitted to land a party, or to remain for the protection of Americans. The authority for this is the Hong Kong and Shanghai newspaper Press. As to the former, no one conversant with it and its reputation in the East would credit one word it utters, either as to a colonial official or an American. Hong Kong editors are habitually in jail for libel. As quickly as one comes out another goes in, and now that they find they cannot with impunity libel their own Government, they turn their attention, and direct their calumnies at ours. The *North China Herald*, published at Shanghai, is much more respectable. Still, its statements as to anything American must be received with caution. Its editor is, or recently was, an Englishman. Its contributors are either English or those who have English sympathies and antipathies. In its columns appeared a year ago the defamatory articles about Mr. WARD'S visit to Peking, which they were compelled to retract. In short, the only praise we can bestow on the Shanghai newspapers is that they are better than the Hong Kong ones. Still, they are no authority for anything affecting the character of an American officer.

The truth is that when the flag-ship touched at Shanghai, Mr. WARD, our Minister, was and had been there some time. He had seen and measured the danger—if, which I very much doubt, danger there was. He knew what force was needed, and what the English and French, having troops in abundance at their disposal, had left. He no doubt thought 1,200 (for this is the number) English, French and Sikh soldiers sufficient to defy all the Rebels in China, even if they were hostile, which according to the last accounts they are not. Mr. WARD is, no doubt, a competent judge of all this, and can scarcely be supposed to be willing at the end of his official term to offend his countrymen by neglect. He could protect nobody, and what were Capt. STRIBLING'S resources after all? Sailors he could not spare, and if he could, they would have been a great trouble to the allied soldiers. He probably has a marine guard of 25 men, all told. The most he could do would be to anchor his ship off the bund and remain waiting the chapter of Chinese accidents, and before he had been there a fortnight be criticized for doing nothing instead of being at sea. This is the inevitable doom of an American officer in the East.

It will be remembered that at the time referred to, Lord ELGIN, Baron GROS, and the Russian Minister, Gen IGNATIEFF, had proceeded northward. Mr. WARD, no doubt, was instructed to go in the same direction, and he had no means of going except in the flag-ship.

Letters have been received in this country from Shanghai of dates as late as the 30th of July, from respectable and responsible writers, in which there is not a whisper of complaint of neglect of American interests.

In your editorial I regret seeing your remark that "American interests not only in China but in every foreign country where we have any interests at stake, has been shamefully neglected by this Administration." So far as relates to China, I think this is a mistake; but it is hardly worth while to discuss a question of justice to Mr. BUCHANAN before next Tuesday week. My object is simply to ask a hearing before condemnation for a gallant officer on a distant station, I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Commodore STRIBLING, whom, to the best of my recollection, I never saw, but I have sympathy with public servants away from home, and crave your indulgence, if, as I have said, I utter a gentle but most resolute protest against the grievous wrong of convicting an American officer on the testimony of an Anglo-Chinese newspaper. R.

[We have only to add to our correspondent's remarks that we never dreamt of condemning Commodore STRIBLING on the statements of the Anglo-Chinese Press. We simply presented the account given by two China journals, and deemed it of sufficient importance to American interests in China, and to Commodore STRIBLING himself, to be disproved or explained. This, we trust, will be done at the earliest opportunity.—ED.]

Republicanism in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial in the TIMES of the 23d inst., is this paragraph:

"Delaware, it is believed, might be induced to vote for LINCOLN, but the Republicans have neglected to make the vigorous campaign which is necessary to secure a first success."

In this sentence you have, doubtless unwittingly, done a great injustice, for, I venture the assertion, that in proportion to the means possessed, and the difficulties to be surmounted, no more effective canvass will have been conducted in any State than in the State of Delaware, and no where will the polls show a greater relative gain.

You must remember that it is one thing to be a Republican in New-York—another thing in Delaware, and many a man will float with the tide who will not venture to stem the current.

From the nature of our institutions—the customs and habits of our people, much prejudice necessarily exists—prejudice, deeply rooted, and not to be eradicated in a single canvass, I care not how vigorous the effort. In the struggle for the extension of our principles, our own men must be the pioneers—a Slave State can only be effected by the instrumentality of its own citizens. In the North the feelings of the people are in sympathy with the great Northern party—in the South our cause must work its way slowly against the current of popular prejudice. We are gaining rapidly, and I do not hesitate to say that there is not an individual in this State who is not surprised at the progress which we have made. It is too much to expect that in a single campaign, in the face of unscrupulous opponents, with our own forces, divided between LINCOLN and BELL, that a Slave State, in which the opposition is in the minority, even if united, should be carried for the Republican candidate. It is surely enough to ask that we shall be able to place him second on the list.

This we certainly expect to do, and doing this we will have the consciousness of having performed our duty and placed our party on a firm basis for future operations. Yours, respectfully,

N. B. SMITHERS.

—An iron steamship, 250 feet in length, 36 feet beam and 20 feet in depth of hold, was launched from the yard of Messrs. HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & Co., on the 15th.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS and a Jury.

SMUGGLING—CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

The United States vs. One case, one package, and one trunk, containing jewelry.—This was an action brought to confiscate the goods, which were claimed by a Mr. Chavanni, as forfeited to the Custom House by reason of an attempt on Chavanni's part to smuggle them. Mr. Chavanni arrived in this port in October, 1859, on board the steamer *Fulton*. The substance of the testimony given by the Government was that while coming up the Bay, one of the Custom House Inspectors took Chavanni to his stateroom, and asked him if he had anything on his person; that Chavanni said No, but on search he found a package of watches and some loose watches; that Chavanni had eight pieces of baggage, and told the Inspector, as to one of them, that it contained jewelry, but that the rest contained nothing but clothing; that he went with the Inspectors to the office on the wharf to make a declaration as to his property, and that one of the clerks, at his request, drew it up for him, declaring that he had eight packages containing clothing; that he was asked if they contained anything else, and said No; that after he had sworn to the declaration they told him they were going to examine his baggage, and he said he would not have it examined till he went for a friend, and slipped away from them, and some time after coming back, said he was ready to have the examination; that in the search they asked him before each package was opened whether it contained dutiable articles, and he said No, except as to one package, but that they found watches in some of the other packages, and thereupon seized the whole importation, valued at about $3,150.

Mr. Chavanni, the claimant, on the other hand, testified that he was a Swiss and spoke English very imperfectly, and had never imported goods before; that he lived in Texas, and was a watchmaker there, and had bought these watches for his business; that a man's carpet-bag had been robbed on board the steamer, and fearing lest he should be robbed also he took out some watches from his carpet-bag and put them in his pocket; that when he was asked by the Inspector if he had anything he said he had, and gave him these watches; that he told the officer he had goods; that he signed the declaration without reading it or knowing the contents; that the officers were rough with him, and when he said he wanted to get a friend, told him if he offered to go they would have him arrested; but he slipped out and brought his friends there. He and his friends also contradicted the officers as to the examination, testifying that Chavanni told them every case that had merchandise in it before it was opened.

The matter was thus brought to a conflict of testimony, and the jury, giving greater credence to the story of the claimant, found a verdict in his favor.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt and Mr. Henry; for claimant, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Craig.

Constitutionality of the Sunday Law.

THE STADT THEATRE CASE.

The People ex rel. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Hoym & Harmann.—The defendants in this action were the proprietors of the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery, and having given entertainments on the Sabbath contrary to the recent act of the Legislature, the plaintiffs or relators proceeded against them to annul their theatrical license, pursuant to the provisions of that act. An injunction was first obtained, which the defendants disregarded, and for which the defendant, Harmann, was fined $250 for a contempt of the order.

The case has been several times before the Courts, on different motions, and was fully stated, together with the main questions involved, in the TIMES of the 16th of June, at which time the question of exempt was argued.

The matter now came up at Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, on a demurrer to the complaint. The ground of demurrer was, it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The main points relied on by defendants, in support of their demurrer, were, that the law under which the proceedings are instituted against them, was unconstitutional and void. First, because it was in violation of Section 6, Art. 1, of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Secondly, because the statute is local, and makes that an offence in the City of New-York, which is not an offence in any other portion of the State. Thirdly, the statute is in violation of Art. 1, Section 3, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, which provides that the free exercise of religious professions and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind."

Without elaborating these points to any extent, counsel for defendants, Mr. Clinton, rested his argument.

Henry A. Cram, Esq., for the relators, without any written points, then proceeded to make an elaborate and able argument, showing that from time immemorial all nations, peoples, kindreds and tongues, had recognized the seventh day, or set apart a seventh portion of the week as a day of rest. Mr. Cram quoted Humboldt to show his German friends that even their own greatest philosopher was against them in this matter. He did this, he said, because the discovery that the Sabbath was a day to be devoted to mirth and money-making was in most part a German discovery. The Germans alone, among us, had undertaken to inoculate American society with their favorite notions, manners and customs—customs which they brought with them from the mother country, and which they were seeking to impose, promulgate and establish here. The counsel then quoted Dr. Farr, a London physician, who had examined the question of the necessity of rest once in seven days, and reported the result of his inquiries to the House of Lords. As a physician merely, speaking only of the physical effects of such repose, he pronounced it indispensable to the health and full life of man.

Mr. Cram referred to many instances of early legislation on the subject of the observance of the Sabbath—all showing that that day had been universally regarded as not only a day of rest but as sacred. Mr. Cram alluded to certain efforts that had been made by the French and other peoples to change the division of time in this regard, and severely animadverted upon the present attempt of the Germans to disregard not only the Sabbath, but our laws touching its observance. In regard to the constitutionality of the law, counsel contended that the subject of the observance of the Sabbath having been one of legislation so long, and being a part of the common law of the land, it was quite clear that the present law was valid, and not only valid but righteous and humane.

Mr. Clinton replied, urging that the counsel had not touched upon the main point at issue—the property question. Mr. Clinton contended that the main point involved was, that the Germans, under our Constitution, could observe the Sabbath according to the dictates of their individual consciences, and that having property, its value could not be impaired or destroyed, until, by due process of law, it was made liable to confiscation. The present law was local in its provisions, discriminating between the City of New-York and other cities of the State. Such was the substance of the arguments on both sides, briefly stated. Decision was reserved.

Henry A. Cram for relators; Stallknecht & Hays and Henry L. Clinton for defendants.

Affairs of the Parker Vein Coal Company.

ALLEGED OVER-ISSUE OF STOCK.

Shotwell vs. Mali and Jewett.—In this case, which was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice ALLEN, the plaintiff sought to recover an amount paid for certain certificates of stock of the Parker Vein-Coal Company, alleging that it was only a portion of a fraudulent over-issue of stock made by the Company in 1853 and 1854, the entire over-issue being, as averred, $12,700,000.

The President of the Company, Mali, by his answer, denies all knowledge of any over-issue. Jewett, the Vice-President, acknowledged the over-issue of 127,000 shares, alleging that the Company being in want of funds, the certificates were issued to him and pledged for loans for the use and benefit of the Company.

The plaintiff offered evidence showing that the President and other officers of the Company knew of the over-issue, while at the same time Mali had represented the Company as in a flourishing condition. The Secretary of the Company testified to the over issue of the certificates in suit.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,571 94, and the Court made an allowance of five per cent., and granted defendants forty days in which to make a case.

Bidwell and Dominick for plaintiff; O'Conor and Van Cott for defendants.

Oyer and Terminer.

The panel of petit jurors were discharged for the term. The prisoners who have been tried and convicted are to be sentenced on Monday.

In the case of Francis Enright the District-Attorney said that the application for a new trial might be laid over until the second Monday in November.

It was ordered that the County Clerk should summon one hundred jurors to attend in the Supreme Court Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, on Nov. 12, when trials for homicide will be resumed.

General Sessions.

In this Court, Recorder BARNARD sentenced Barney Flood, convicted of forgery in the second degree, to the State Prison for five years. Michael Barrett, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. James B. Hawes, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Lee vs. Lee.*—Motion denied without costs.

Booth vs. Booth.—Divorce granted.

Brown vs. Powers.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 26.

$6,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	89	1675	Mich. Cen. R.			61
1,000	Virginia State 6s	88⅝	50	do			60⅞
2,500	do	88	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.			16⅜
14,000	Missouri State 6s	75	115	do			16⅜
23,000	do	75⅛	325	do			16
3,000	do	s30 74⅜	50	do			16⅛
5,000	do	75⅛	270	M. S. & N. I. G. R.			38
10,000	do	s60 74⅞	1750	do			37⅜
5,000	do	75⅞	150	do			37⅝
15,000	Cal. State 7's	92	50	do		s15	37⅝
5,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	106½	50	do		b60	38⅛
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	56	150	do		b60	38⅜
10,000	do	55	100	do			37⅛
6,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	79	50	do			37⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95	100	Mil. & Miss. R.			12
100	Canton Company	17⅝	100	do			11⅞
20	Del. & H. Canal Co.	91	100	Del., L. & W. R.			91
20	Penn. Coal Co.	82½	100	Panama Railroad			121
35	do	83	900	do			120¾
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	10¾	100	do		s30	120
150	do	10¾	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip			73
150	do	10¾	100	do		b15	71⅞
300	N. Y. Central R.	81	150	do		s10	71⅞
1875	do	81	250	do			71
2000	do	80⅝	50	do		10	71
500	do	80⅜	100	do			71⅜
300	do	80	350	do			71⅝
200	do	80⅜	100	do		s6	71⅜
300	do	s10 80⅛	350	do		b15	71⅜
100	do	s10 81	150	do		b10	71⅜
10	do	s10 80⅜	500	do			71⅜
200	do	80⅜	625	Gal. & Chic. R.			69⅜
800	do	80⅞	850	do			69
550	do	80⅛	250	do			68⅝
450	Reading Railroad	43	100	do			68⅝
100	do	s10 42	250	do			68⅝
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	92	1050	do			68
50	do	s60 91½	200	do		s30	68⅜
50	do	b30 92⅜	600	do			68⅜
1050	Erie Railroad	30	100	do		b60	70
150	do	b10 30	250	Clev. & Tol. R.			31
250	do	29⅞	700	do			31½
1450	do	29⅝	100	do		b9	31⅝
250	do	29⅞	200	do		s5	31
250	do	s10 29⅞	100	do		s10	31
100	do	s5 29⅜	200	do		s60	31
225	Hudson River

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 75 bbls. Ashes, 16,612 bbls. Flour, 1,059 bbls. Corn Meal, 112,369 bushels Wheat, 25,942 bushels Corn, 118 bushels Rye, 23,806 bushels Barley, 30,583 bushels Oats, 328 pkgs. Provisions, and 225 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal sales have been 560 bags Rio, in lots, at 14¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been fair, and prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bales, including middling Uplands, at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, and are selling, in lots, chiefly at 16c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, at a shade lower prices. The demand has been fair at the reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@	$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@	5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@	5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@	6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@	6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@	7 25

Southern Flour in more demand at, however, irregular rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 3,650 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 80@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 350 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 60 for Marsh's Calorie, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have made some concessions to buyers, and consequently a lively business has been transacted. The reported sales add up 172,500 bushels, including white Canada at $1 49@$1 50; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 42@$1 55; amber Western, part at $1 36; red Winter Western at $1 33@$1 35, chiefly at $1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 26@$1 26½; Milwaukee Club at $1 23½@$1 26; Racine Spring at $1 20; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 20; red State at $1 30; white North Carolina, very choice, at $1 62½; mixed Southern at $1 30, and white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel. Corn is declining. Sales have been made of 107,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c., chiefly at 69c.@69½c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c.@76c. for yellow Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels. Barley favors buyers; sales 14,500 bushels, including Canada West at 84c.@86c.; Canada East, at 80c.@81c., and State at 78c.@80c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 38½c.@39½c.; Western at 38c.@39c., and State at 39c.@39½c. ₱ bushel. WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of yesterday, says for Broom corn: "The market now seems to be at a stand at the great decline previously noted, not very active, but steady at the range, sales from first hands including inferior at $40@$42, fair at $48@$50, good to prime at $55@$56, and some of the very best brush in the very best order at $65."

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Oct. 24:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	464,212	515,047	477,843	436,454
Wheat, bush.	11,728,707	6,415,206	9,928,592	5,589,958
Corn, bush.	14,773,351	4,182,496	12,802,312	3,382,065
Oats, bush.	1,413,901	1,100,065	889,329	843,804
Rye, bush.	238,055	184,216	101,420	94,573
Barley, bush.	435,589	397,117	181,042	213,386

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ₱ 300 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good demand to-day, including new, at 30c.@38c., and old at 17c.@23c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in limited request, including Scotch Pig, at $21 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at about former quotations.

LUMBER—Business has exhibited rather less activity, during the week, owing, in part, to the scarcity of desirable lots, pieces of which are very firm. At Albany, unexpectedly large receipts have been reported by the *Evening Journal*, "As freights have been ruling lower than they were a month ago, though recently there has been another advance which will again check shipments. The arrivals tend to keep up the assortment, and the stock on hand is now good, except of spruce and hemlock, which are scarce. Prices are firmly held as per previous quotations, and the sales have been fair, with active shipments, employing all the vessels coming to this port at high rates of freights. More vessels are wanted to keep up with the wants of dealers. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, M.
1858	168,683,132	31,978	10,775	97,452,855
1857	204,287,302	47,966	83,249	143,923,129
1858	227,272,770	28,293	102,190	122,549,503
1859	245,861,762	43,537	66,231	107,326,503
1860	268,200,600	28,393	49,030	128,606,877

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for, including common at $1 40@$1 42½, and strained at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Washington Tar has been in demand, mainly at $2 70 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been quiet and nominal, at $3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, within a range of from 40c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in very moderate request, at essentially unchanged prices. Linseed has been inactive, at 57c.@58c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, and sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 97@$19 25; new Prime at $14 25@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is in limited demand; sales 150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request and steady; the day's transactions add up 400 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$15 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day attracted considerable attention from buyers, and full prices were obtained for all the desirable lots sold. Imperial, 38c.@55c.; Gunpowder, 40c.@52½c.; Hyson, 38½c.@45c.; Young Hyson, (the offering of which was large,) 38c.@47½c.; Hyson Skin, 37c.; and Twankay at 35c.@40c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Finds ready buyers at buoyant prices; sales 104 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 5¼c.@12c.; 461 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@25c.; 186 bales Havana at 32c.@62½c.; and 154 bales Yara on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at chiefly 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to day, were rather moderate, yet rates were very firm. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¾d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Hops, 5d.@7½d. ₱ lb.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

MEATS.

Dealers report less activity this week, though prices of all other than strictly prime qualities, especially of fresh meats, lean in favor of buyers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb.	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb.	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb.	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb.	12	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb.	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₱ lb.	6	@	12
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	10	@	13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb.	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb.	11	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	6	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb.	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb.	10½	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb.	10	@	10½
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb.	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb.	13	@	15
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Tongues, each	75	@	87
Lard, ₱ lb.	14	@	15
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb.	13½	@	14
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are increasing, but with a good inquiry prices are generally sustained.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Fowls, ₱ lb.	14	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks, ₱ lb.	20	@	—
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Grouse, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Partridges, ₱ pair	87	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Quails, ₱ pair	2 25	@	3 00
Snipe, ₱ dozen	62	@	1 75
Snipe, English, ₱ dozen	3 50	@	4 25
Squirrels, each	5	@	8
Venison, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Woodcock, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00

FISH.

A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at uniform prices.

Blackfish, ₱ lb.	6	@	7
Bluefish, ₱ lb.	6	@	8
Codfish, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Eels, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Green Turtle, ₱ lb.	12	@	15
Haddock, ₱ lb.	—	@	5
Halibut, ₱ lb.	9	@	10
Porgies, ₱ lb.	6	@	7
Sea Bass, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
Striped Bass, ₱ lb.	12	@	15
Weak Fish, ₱ lb.	6	@	7
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz.	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz.	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb.	18	@	25
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb.	12	@	—
Herring, pickled, ₱ doz.	10	@	15

VEGETABLES.

Most of the varieties, in season, are plenty, and in fair request at our quotations:

Beans, Lima, ₱ quart	31	@	37
Beans, string, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Beets, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Cabbage, ₱ head	3	@	8
Carrots, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Cranberries, ₱ quart	12	@	18
Cauliflowers, each	18	@	50
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	12	@	15
Egg Plants, each	10	@	15
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Leeks, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Lettuce, ₱ head	2	@	3
Onions, ₱ bunch	4	@	6
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	4	@	6
Potatoes, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@	1 00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ half peck	15	@	18
Spinach, ₱ half peck	8	@	10
Squashes, each	5	@	18
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	6	@	8
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6

FRUIT.

Receipts of Domestic are generally equal to the requirements of buyers. The demand is not active, yet dealers report a pretty fair amount of sales.

Chestnuts, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Apples, ₱ peck	37	@	75
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb.	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb.	50	@	75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	10	@	15
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	9	@	12
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25	@	50
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@	62½
Peaches, ₱ quart	20	@	40
Pears, ₱ quart	18	@	50
Pears, cooking, ₱ half peck	15	@	25
Raisins, ₱ lb.	10	@	12

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in demand and are quoted steady. Eggs are coming into market rather more freely; the inquiry for them is moderate.

Butter, State, ₱ lb.	18	@	24
Butter, Orange County	25	@	27
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb.	15	@	21
Cheese, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Cheese, Pineapple, ₱ lb.	16	@	18
Cheese, English, ₱ lb.	18	@	—
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Eggs, for forty-eight	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

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WANTED—ONE COPY OF NEW-YORK TIMES, March 17, 1859, for which a good price will be given. Apply at Subscription desk, this office.

POLITICAL.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A MASS MEETING OF THE

Electors of the 1st, 11th, 13th, 15th and XVIIth Wards, will be held in the Square opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, to ratify the nomination of

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON

as the Republican candidate for Congress. The Wide-Awake Clubs of the District will participate. Eminent speakers will address the meeting in English, German and French. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ANDREW BLAKELEY, Chairman.
J. M TUTHILL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—AN ANniversary will be held at this Church TO-MORROW, Oct. 28, commemorative of the Dedication of the first M. E. Church in America, which occurred Oct. 30, 1768. 92 years ago. Love Feast at 9 A. M. and preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. A Reunion Meeting at 2 P. M., in which brief addresses will be made, and former pastors and old members of John-st. will be invited to speak. Rev. H. BANGS is expected to preside. General Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Preaching at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. G. E. HARRIS, of the Green-st. M. E. Church. A collection will be taken through the day for the benefit of the Church.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. W. H. FERRIS, of the New-York Conference, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL.—Preaching in the new Hall every SUNDAY at 10½ and 4. Sabbath School at 1½. Sunday School meeting every SUNDAY EVENING, J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., is expected to speak TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½. Boys' meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., Between 6thand 7th avs.—The services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) Oct. 28, will be MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ROBERT MCCARTEE, D. D., Pastor, assisted by Rev. A. R. MACOUBREY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D. Strangers are very cordially invited to seats.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, having for its object the preaching of the Gospel to the neglected masses, will be inaugurated SUNDAY EVENING, at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., (late Dr. Alexander's,) at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. W. S. HOGE, D. D., and WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. Instead of the Afternoon Service, there will be Evening Service in this Church every SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, until the 1st of May. Strangers will be provided with seats. Morning Service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring st. Church, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, the 28th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS and Rev. J. H. BURTIS. Also singing by the children.

SEAMEN'S UNION MISSION.—ESTABLISHed on a broad and liberal basis. Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, Chaplain. Divine service will be held in Old-slip Hall, southwest corner of Water-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., TO-MORROW. Seamen and their friends are cordially invited.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—PREACHING in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) 34th-st., near Broadway, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the eighth sermon upon a *Future Life*. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

A MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF GRACE CHURCH will be held in the Church corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, and a collection made on behalf of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M.—Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*—and at 7 P. M. Subject—*One who is Mighty to Save*. Special Sunday School meeting in the AFTERNOON.

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Experience meeting FORENOON; preaching AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Lovers of the truth and nothing but the truth are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free. Our creed, the Bible.

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The Mission of Sorrow*. Subject for the evening—*Miracles—What they Prove*.

THE NEW BIRTH, AND THE DIFFERENCE between the teachings of Christ and of the Church concerning it, will be explained at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th aves., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the Sabbath School of this church will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. WISE, of the Sunday School Union. The friends of the Sabbath School are cordially invited to be present.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW Morning and Evening. In the Evening the second lecture in review of Dr. Thompson's book, entitled *Love and Penalty*.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTESON will preach for this new organization, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. An important subject in the morning, and the public specially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST—corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st. The large organ just erected in this Church by Messrs. Geo. Jardine & Son, organ builders, of this City, will be publicly exhibited on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by some of the most eminent organists in the City.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 28th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. FERRIS, OF EASTPORT, N. B., will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW, Oct. 28. Services 10½ o'clock Morning and 3 o'clock Afternoon.

REV. B. PETERS, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH corner 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, is resenting, by special request, a series of discourses on the leading Christian sects. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING—*Swedenborgianism*.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—In State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., TO-MORROW. The public are invited to attend. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the morning—*The Three Hebrew Children*. Evening—*The Cities of Refuge*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WM. M. PARSONS will preach in the church in 83d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Bridgeport, at 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, (35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The fourth lecture in the series will be delivered in the evening.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—WM. FISHBOUGH will occupy the desk in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday, Oct. 28,) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. J. PARSAL, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ o'clock by Rev. J. A. ROCHE, of the 17th-st. M. E. Church.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—The Pastor, W. S. HALL, preaches his farewell sermons on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Baptism again after sermon in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10¾, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH-ST. and 4th-av., Harlem. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURGH, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 28th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. BANGS, D. D. At 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Eleventh sermon in the course on *Christ*. Seats free. Public experience meeting at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-street.—The Pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject of the evening discourse will be—*The Rights of God and Cæsar*.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, CORNER OF PRESident and Smith sts., South Brooklyn, Rev. THOS. TOWELL, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver a lecture in Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1860. Subject—*Womanhood*. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 23d-st. corner of 2d-av. Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. G. FARRINGTON, of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. MOSES SANSCRD, of North Adams, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., immediately west of 6th-av. Elder S. H. JAMESON, Indianapolis, Ind., will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ A. M., and URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery, every SUNDAY. Subject on the 28th, at 3 P. M.: "*Is there an irrepressible Conflict between Freedom and Slavery.* At 7½ P. M.: *The Freedom of the Public Lands.* Platform free to all.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—HENRY VIII.—SIMPSON & Co.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HIGHWAYMAN OF THE SEAS—MOTHER GOOSE—SHANDY MAGUIRE.

FRENCH THEATRE—MLLE. VICTORIA'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

BOWERY THEATRE—DREAM OF DELUSION—NEW-YORK AS IT IS—OLD GUARD—ROB ROY—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DAY and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Canadian* off Father Point we receive one day's later news from Europe. It is reported that the French garrison in Rome will shortly be increased to 60,000 men. Rumors are again current that negotiations are on foot for the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France, but they are not traced to any very reliable source. The Piedmontese troops under General CIALDINI had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier, and would probably be before Capua on the 15th inst. It was generally believed that the Neapolitans would evacuate the town and retire to Gaeta. There is a report current that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador from Turin, but, according to the London *Post*, no protest, in a diplomatic sense, has been made by either Russia or Austria against the entry of Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory. The departure of FUAD PASHA from Syria had been the signal for the recommencement of Christian massacres. The life of the Russian Consul had been threatened.

Secession rumors of all kinds reach us from the National Capital,—some of them of the most absurd character. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that a report was current there yesterday, on what was considered reliable authority, to the effect that several of the Southern States, through the medium of a secret Commissioner, had already obtained a pledge from the French Emperor that Charleston should be kept open as a free port, in case of a disruption of the Confederacy. A statement so utterly ridiculous is unworthy of serious consideration. Our correspondent also states that Senator WIGFALL called upon the President on Thursday, and notified him to determine upon the course he would pursue in the event of secession, as the issue would be forced upon him. If Mr. WIGFALL did call upon the President with any such message, the very fact of the matter having been made public is the best proof that it was intended only as a piece of bravado.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that Capt. MARTINEZ, commanding the Spanish squadron on the Havana station, is now in this country, commissioned by his Government to contract for the construction of three first-class war frigates in American ship-yards.

The steamboat train from New-York, from Fall River for Boston, ran off the track near Myrick's Station yesterday morning, owing to a broken rail. Mrs. DRINKWATER, of Portland, Me., had an arm torn off; Mrs. POND, of Bucksport, Me., had an arm broken; an infant had a thigh broken, and several other passengers were considerably but none fatally injured. The injured persons were in the last car which was upset, and dragged several rods on its side. Mrs. DRINKWATER was taken back to Fall River, where her arm was amputated. The others injured were taken to Boston, and are all doing well

We receive intelligence from Canada of the wreck of the British schooner *Humming Bird*, off Anticosta, on the 7th inst. Of the seven persons on board, three—the Captain, steward, and one seaman—were lost. The schooner was bound from Labrador for Halifax.

A telegram from Mobile states that no further apprehensions are felt in reference to the few cases of yellow fever which have recently made their appearance there. They were simply sporadic, and of a mild type.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward came together in mass meeting at Liberty Hall in Thirty-second-street last evening, and, applauding frequently, listened to speeches by THEODORE TILTON, Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Judge PEABODY.

A Union meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, at which JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., delivered a speech upon the aspect of parties, and the questions at issue in the present canvass. He believed the Union to be in danger, and cordially recommended the partisans of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE to vote the Union Electoral ticket, in order if possible to avert that danger. The audience was large, although the hall was not full.

The great Billiard Tournament, the idea of which originated some time ago, and was probably suggested by the Chess Tournament which drew together so many "knights of the checkered board," commenced in this City yesterday, at the rooms of Mr. LYNCH, in Fourteenth-street. The prize to be be contended for is a splendid gold-mounted and pointed cue. Some very fine play was exhibited yesterday.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, the constitutionality of the Sunday theatrical law was argued in the case of the Stadt Theatre. Decision was reserved.

Holders made some concessions to buyers of Breadstuffs, and a lively business was transacted. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant prices. Pork, Beef and Whisky attracted more attention. Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Tea and Tobacco were in good request. Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Seeds, Tallow, Hemp and Molasses were quiet. Hides and Leather were moderately dealt in. Freights were firm.

The excitement in Stocks yesterday was unusually great, and the additional fall, on the political agitation of the country and from the heavy closing up of outstanding contracts, equal to an average of 2 per cent.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—The friends of this enterprise will be gratified to learn that it is meeting with a degree of success which far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The rooms are filled every day with women who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, or with those who feel interested in its success and wish to lend it their aid. Among the former are a large number of the teachers in our public schools, who find in this Library precisely the opportunities for reading of which they have long felt the need. There are also a very good proportion of girls employed in book-binding, in sewing and kindred avocations, among the regular patrons of the Library, and four-fifths of the books which they take from its shelves are histories, memoirs, travels, &c., almost to the entire exclusion of light literature, which many have predicted they would alone require.

A very general desire has been expressed among those interested, for the organization of classes for instruction, similar to those which have been maintained with such beneficent results in connection with the Mercantile Library Association. There would be no difficulty in at once filling up several classes o this sort in different departments of study, the requisite rooms and other conveniences were provided for the purpose. We understand that some will be organized as speedily as possible.

An Administration Disunionist.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is in this City, and is out-doing the most violent of the Fire-Eaters in his threats of Southern secession, civil war and general ruin, in the case of LINCOLN'S election. We have it on good authority, that Mr. COBB makes it a point to indulge in the most extravagant language on this subject in every circle, business and political, which he enters. He avows his sympathy with the Disunion movement, and aims to create the impression that it will have the sympathy and silent assent of the Administration at Washington.

It is quite likely that, in all this, Mr. COBB is doing what he conceives to be his duty to his party and his section. He possibly feels in honor bound to do anything which may promise to prevent the election of a Republican President. There are men who consider it a matter of conscience to leave nothing undone, however outrageous in ethics and in morals, which promises success to their political purposes. We should be a little sorry to include Mr. COBB in the category,—though we should still more regret to find him one of that gang of traitorous conspirators who are willing to plunge the whole country into anarchy in revenge for a partisan and sectional defeat. Mr. COBB may have left his duties at the seat of the Federal Government, under the impression that the case was desperate and required desperate remedies,—that New-York could only be prevented from giving the Presidency to a Republican by threats of commercial and financial ruin,—and that he, as the head of the Finance Department of the Government, could make these threats with far greater chances of giving them effect, than any other man. But even this explanation, comparatively charitable as it is, places him on a level with the lowest and least honorable of the demagogues who infest our political gambling halls. It presents him as capable of seeking to accomplish by menaces what fair appeals to reason and judgment will not effect—and of plunging the substantial interests of a great community into confusion and ruin, for the sake of carrying a political point.

But if Mr. COBB is sincere in his menaces, what business has he at Washington? If he sympathizes with those who meditate Disunion, how dare Mr. BUCHANAN retain him in his Cabinet? Is our venerable President about to signalize his Administration by turning Disunionist, or the accomplice of Disunionists, himself? Is he ambitious of eclipsing the renown of AARON BURR on the page of history? Have the trophies of the traitor ARNOLD disturbed his sleep and made him emulous of *his* place on the records of his country?

The letter which we published yesterday morning from our Washington correspondent, prepared us somewhat for this intelligence of the movements of Mr. COBB. The plot of secession, it seems, has been conceived within the councils of the Federal Government, and is under the active guidance of the Secretary of the Federal Treasury. Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN intends that Mr. FLOYD shall order the Federal Army to aid the Disunionists, and that the Navy of the Union shall be turned over to the traitors who propose to subvert it. Mr. BUCHANAN will not leave a very brilliant record at the best:—but, if he has entered upon this broad path of dishonor, he will find that there is, in the public execration and contempt, a still lower deep than his Administration has sounded hitherto.

As for the effect of these menaces upon the election, we have not the least misgiving. In certain circles of New-York business they will create some alarm and lead men to plunge headlong into the real perils of an election by Congress, to escape the apparent dangers of electing a President by the people. But with the mass of voters in the State at large, exactly the opposite result will be produced. They will regard and treat these flagrant attempts to coerce them by threats into a course which their judgments do not approve, as insults to them and outrages upon the Constitution. The menaces of Disunion have already very largely increased the Republican vote in all the Northern States. Considerate men of all parties are beginning to say that it is time this thing were tested,—that it is well enough to know whether the Constitution, or Slavery, is the supreme law of the land,—and that the right of suffrage is a solemn farce if it can only be exercised at the dictation of any interest or any section. If the Federal Administration joins the outcry, and adds the weight of its unpopularity to the intrinsic odium of the Disunion policy, the election will be very likely to prove a Republican deluge which will sweep the State from one end to the other.

The Firemen and Common Council.

As a body, the firemen of this City have ever received from us the commendations which they have so often merited, for the cheerful and ready manner in which their arduous duties, so voluntarily assumed, are ever discharged; but they have been so petted, so indulged, and so courted, they have grown into a great political power, for that their four thousand votes are counted is but too palpable, as facts will show.

Twenty-five years ago, when the Fire Department was quite as respectable, and quite as worthy of public confidence and public commendation as at the present time, such favors as are now demanded and granted, were not even thought of. The firemen then took entire charge of their own engines or trucks, keeping them in order ready for instant use. They took up, greased and cleaned their own hose, and many an old fireman can remember frosted feet and fingers in removing frozen hose from streets running with water of icy coldness. They were allowed the smallest possible quantity of coal to heat their rooms and thaw out the hose, so as to have it ready for use again, and even this was difficult to obtain at times. Such a thing as a back-room was unheard of; and as to outside assistance, when in later years the sum of $50 was appropriated annually for a cleaner of the hose and machine, it was gratefully received. But times have changed.

The firemen now, with very few exceptions occupy three-story houses built at the City's expense, lighted with gas and generously warmed throughout. The second floor, generally decorated by private contributions, is used as a meeting-room, and the third as a bunk-room or sleeping-room for such as choose to occupy it for that purpose, and it is not without bounds to say that many a young man has been brought to ruin by this bunking system. Some of the engine and truck houses have free stone fronts elaborately carved, and there are few which have not excellent lodging accommodations.

Our attention has been called to the present condition of the Department, and the political uses to which it is put, by perusing the "official" reports of the proceedings of the Common Council, which, being advertised by authority in those papers having the smallest circulation, are rarely seen by those directly interested in their contents—the tax-payers. From the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, we gather the following facts: Repairs were ordered to four engine or truck houses, and in one case, where an extension of twenty feet was to be built, *without a contract*. Three companies were allowed new locations, in each case the boundaries in which they desired to be located being selected by themselves. In two cases the houses were ordered to be widened and extended. One new engine and one hose carriage were asked for and granted, and in one other case orders were given to have the fire telegraph placed in the house occupied by the company; and last, but not least, one company was granted permission to use the second and third floors of the brown-stone building No. 26 Chambers-street, formerly occupied by two of our highest Courts, but now not used by them on account of their bad ventilation, as meeting and sleeping rooms.

These favors will cost many thousand dollars, and as they have not been placed in the estimates of the Chief Engineer, for the next fiscal year, will, if carried to consummation, entail a deficit in the funds of the Department, which must be made up hereafter. The subject is one worthy of attention, and it would be well enough to inquire how these favors are distributed by the Common Council, the members of which, careful only for the advancement of private ends, are reckless and unscrupulous in the expenditure of the public money to insure their attainment.

As illustrating the cost as well as the growth of this "Volunteer" Department, and the constant and increased expenditure, we find that the appropriations asked for and granted for the year 1860, amounted to $98,000, viz.: "expenses for general repairs and maintenance of fire-engines and apparatus, &c.; also, for repairs of engine and other houses, and for "support" of the same, $60,000; for salaries, $38,500. For the next fiscal year, $70,000 are asked for under the first head, and $42,500 under the head of salaries, making an increase in one year of $14,500 for a Volunteer Department, which enjoys privileges and immunities in addition to favors granted elsewhere, unknown.

Southern Defensive Measures.

In an article upon the policy of the South, we have already pointed out what seems to us to be the imperative need of the present moment, viz.: the creation in the sable breasts of her four millions of slaves of an *amor patriæ*, on which reliance may be placed in the event of foreign war. This cannot be done except by ameliorating the condition of the slaves, and conceding to them certain rights, privileges and immunities which are now denied them. We have admitted the impracticability of immediate emancipation, and hence the reforms which strike us as needful, leave untouched the leading feature of the system, which is compulsory and unpaid labor. What we maintain is, that the law of Slavery is needlessly harsh and cruel. This is admitted by the friends and apologists of the system, who exclaim against having it judged by the letter of the law, and insist that the practice under it is mild and humane. But if Slavery in practice is so much better than its legal definitions, why retain these? Is it not clear that the system is made to present an odious and revolting aspect by what its friends would have us believe to be a mere dead letter?

On the other hand, if good men revolt at the idea of enforcing the letter of the law upon their slaves, and complain of being slandered when it is assumed that they are as cruel as their laws, why retain such odious and barbarous enactments upon the statute books? Do they not see that the effect of this policy is to authorize bad men to do what the good revolt at doing; and that thus the whole South is scandalized by this mistaken policy? Why allow husband and wife, and parent and child, to be separated, if none but the worst men in society will separate them? The high prerogative of breaking up family ties, if any necessity can arise for it, should be reserved to the highest authorities in the State. But the law of Slavery concedes it to the basest and meanest of mankind, as well as the best, who are able to own or buy a negro; and as none but bad men will exercise this prerogative, it falls exclusively, in practice, into their hands.

But the slaves of the best families are subject to be separated by the force of law, if the master happens to die intestate or insolvent, or even in debt. In the first case they must be divided out equally among the heirs, perhaps a dozen in number, and it is not always that an equal adjustment of the property can be made without sundering the dearest ties of kindred among the slaves. In the second case, the law requires that the slaves shall be set upon the auction block and sold to satisfy creditors, when no regard need be paid to family ties. It is easy to allege that the humanity of the South protects the slave against all these possible cruelties which the laws tolerate; but so long as the barbarous laws remain unrepealed, or the brutal license goes unprohibited and unpunished, such apologies will find little acceptance with the world at large. The slave-pens of Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans, and the auction sales in every county of the South, give the lie to these glosses. They are absurd upon their face. As well might it be pretended that every Northern creditor and landlord is too humane to exact of his debtor or tenant what the law allows him, as that Southern slaveholders revolt at the exercise of their legal privileges over their slaves.

If it be folly to adhere to laws which the South considers it a grievous slander on the part of her enemies to suppose she puts in practice, what shall we say of her omission to pass laws instituting marriage among her slaves? In this case there is no room for individual acts of humanity to become the substitutes for lawful guarantees. Matrimony is simply unlawful among slaves, no matter how freely they may be allowed to contract, and no matter how faithfully they may adhere to each other. There are four millions of men and women in the Slave States, who, from generation to generation, have been forced to live together like the beasts of the field, in order that their masters may buy and sell them separately or together, as convenience and the demands of the market may suggest.

Akin to these monstrous features of the system, as it now exists, is the denial of education. If in this age it begins to be recognized as a duty of Governments to educate the people, how barbarous and revolting to every humane and generous instinct is the policy which makes education a crime, and visits with fine and imprisonment every feeble effort to develop the God-given faculty of reason? Such laws contemplate the murder of the immortal part, and the reduction of God's rational creatures, created in his own image, to brutish beasts.

We maintain that these odious adjuncts of Slavery are not essential parts of the system of compulsory labor, the maintenance of which, for a time, may be necessary to the safety of the white race, and the permanent welfare of the black. The removal of the abuses of the system would conciliate the world at large, and, what is of more importance to the South, it would soften the hard lot of the slave, win his affections, and attach him to his home and his country.

The South should make the marriage tie indissoluble, either by the caprice of the slave or the master, or by the operation of law, upon the estates of intestates and insolvents. The separation of young children from their parents should be prohibited and punished. All legal obstructions to learning should be removed, and the slaves should be encouraged to improve their condition, intellectually, as well as morally and pecuniarily. They should be allowed to hold property in their own right, to sue and be sued, and to testify in courts of justice. The only abuse which this last privilege would give rise to would be the conviction of Abolitionists upon negro testimony. But this is done now before Judge LYNCH'S courts. In any other case a negro's testimony would scarcely pass for what it is worth; and if worthless, it would simply pass for nothing.

In throwing out these suggestions it may be said of us that we are meddling with the affairs of other people; and that we are agitating the Slavery question. But we have only exercised that freedom of criticism upon the affairs of a portion of our common country which we daily exercise upon the affairs of Italy, Austria, England and France. In each case we freely discuss the merits of institutions, note the wisdom or folly of kings and peoples, and point out the path of duty and patriotism. This is simply the vocation of an independent Press.

The European Situation.

The news which reached us yesterday from Europe is of no ordinary interest. So far as the question of Italy is concerned it cannot be truly said that any marked and decisive change has taken place in the relative positions of the leading parties in the grand secular conflict of old diplomatic Europe with the modern life of the Peninsula.

It is, indeed, asserted by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* that the Island of Sardinia is now occupied with the same inspirations which are supposed to have determined the annexation of Nice and Savoy to the Empire of France, and it is therefore left to be inferred that NAPOLEON III. is doing his best to complicate the position of VICTOR EMANUEL by developing a new difficulty between the *Regalantuomo* and his natural subjects. But this information, sufficiently suspicious in itself, is made still more questionable by the source through which it reaches us. Our readers do not need to be now told for the first time, that it is and has for a year past been the policy of the leading English Press to put the worst possible construction upon every act of the existing Government of France, and to assume all sorts of evil intentions for the French Emperor, even where events most flatly pointed out the extreme probability of his acting in a sense quite contrary to the theories of his critics. We may, therefore, confidently rely upon being forgiven for a very decisive skepticism in regard to the reported intentions of France upon Sardinia.

Certainly France, as the mistress of Corsica, has a direct interest in fortifying her insular positions in the Mediterranean. But it is fairly open to doubt whether the possession of Sardinia, in the actual condition of the great inland sea, would be such a fortification. It seems to us more reasonable to suppose that France, once fixed in Sardinia, would simply have a larger and more exposed sea coast to defend, and stronger international jealousies to encounter. We are therefore extremely incredulous in regard to the reported demonstrations of the French Government against the possessions of Piedmont.

Nor, though less incredulous certainly, are we much less indifferent to the rumored action of the other European Governments on the subject of the Piedmontese attitude in Italy. It may well be that ALEXANDER II. of Russia has recalled his Minister from Turin, and that Spain has proposed a Congress of Catholic Powers at Gaeta. But Russia refused her recognition for years to the actual Government of ISABELLA II. without upsetting thereby the foundations of civil order in Spain. And certainly nothing can be more chimerical than the notion of a Congress comprising France, Austria, Piedmont and Spain, the real Catholic Powers of the world, assembled to decide upon the rules of faith for two hundred millions of more or less unruly believers. We live in an age not of theories but of facts, and it will be idle for all Catholic Europe in arms to insist upon our accepting a state of things which does not exist, and upon forcing mankind to believe, against the evidence of their senses, that the Papal Government is still possible in Italy. The dreams of PHILIP II. do not belong to the nineteenth century.

The ominous future of Europe lies further to the East. The tidings which come to us from Syria of Moslem outbreaks, following instantly upon the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops, are infinitely more menacing than all the diplomatic *quiproquos* which come to us from Rome and Naples. As we pointed out a few days since, the Oriental question is the existing and threatening question of Europe. It attaches itself to the most dangerous features of Oriental life, and the warning which we receive to-day may well advise thoughtful men of a stern and general settling day no longer to be postponed. It is simply inconceivable that the Syrian knot should now be disentangled otherwise than by the European sword.

LAGER-BIER-DOM IN WANT.—The *Staats Zeitung* of yesterday contains a manifesto from the Association for resisting the Sunday-Theatre law, calling for more money to pay the lawyers. It is stated that $1,050 has already been expended on Messrs. BRADY, CLINTON and STALLKNECHT, the counselors of the Association, who need $500 more! We give these gentlemen the benefit of a gratuitous notice of their necessities; but, if our private opinion were asked as to the expediency of a general contribution to aid in filling the pockets of a few men, who insist on keeping open their drinking, dancing and play-giving establishments seven days in a week, it would probably favor a less selfish and more hopeful direction of public charities. There is about as much likelihood of repealing the law against Sunday threatricals, or of having it declared unconstitutional, as there is of the election of Mr. BRADY to the office of Governor. Money given or expended for either object will be money wasted.

Delivery of City Letters.

The issues raised in the United States Courts at Philadelphia, respecting the City Postal delivery, involve a highly desirable adjustment of an important question. The General Post-office disputes the right of Messrs. D. O. BLOOD & Co., of that city, to carry letters within the city limits. The streets it declares to be post roads within the meaning of the act of Congress, and as such to be exclusively in the enjoyment of the United States for the purposes of mail transportation. Any corporation or individual entering upon or persisting in that business to the prejudice of Federal rights, is therefore subject to well-defined penalties announced in the act; and should at once be arrested by the intervention of the Judiciary. The Department accordingly demands an injunction upon the Messrs. BLOOD & Co. The reply of the latter mainly controverts the assumption that city streets are legally post routes, and opposes the injunction for reasons of public policy. And the injunction has not been granted. The grounds upon which the Court founded its opinion are unfortunately not stated, but we are to assume that technical rather than essential reasons have governed it; for the terms of the act admit of no doubtful interpretation.

So far as considerations of public convenience are concerned, it is, we conceive, high time that this controversy should be settled adversely to private companies. The system of City delivery is so clearly a portion of that wider system through which Government undertakes to transmit correspondence over the entire face of the country, that to draw a proper dividing line between the two obligations would be quite impracticable; and unless the distinction be marked, endless conflicts would result from the doubt as to where official responsibility terminated and private irresponsibility began. Evidently, for this general reason, the whole business of City delivery should either be entirely in one hand or in the other. That it should be in the same hand that bears the missive from town to town is exacted by the necessity of distinctly fixing the accountability for the safety and prompt delivery of letters upon some one party; a task utterly impracticable where two successive carriers are concerned in it. And if the business be thrown open to competition, the risk from the same source is of course multiplied indefinitely.

But beyond these general considerations, there are others which strangely suggest the wisdom of leaving the whole business to Government. During the last ten years there has been a very satisfactory improvement in the habits which the Post-office Department has brought to the fulfillment of its duties, especially observable in its disposition to meet wherever practicable, all reasonable calls for enlarged public facilities. It is only lately that its attention has been applied to the subject of the City delivery, but even there, it has already introduced a variety of ameliorations, which are still perfect only in theory; but which time, and changes of subordinate officers, will gradually develop. The street boxes are recognized as a most valuable advance toward a better method; and where there was formerly but one collection of the deposited letters daily, they are now, where the duties of the carrier are fulfilled, collected five times in the day. Letters destined to go from one part of the City to another, no longer pass twenty-four hours at the Nassau-street office, but go to the nearest station at once, and are thence dispatched to their destination.

It is hardly necessary to say that conscientious compliance with these provisions, would afford every facility a reasonable public could ask of a new enterprise; and would justify anticipations of a system as absolutely convenient as is enjoyed in London. But there are various obstacles in the way. The clerks and carriers employed are mainly old hands accustomed to veteran routine, and not easily reduced to conformity with innovations. So long as these are retained, we may expect to hear of letters failing for days to reach their direction; we may assume that the boxes will not be visited with the required frequency; and that the handling and dispatch from the several stations will not be as prompt as might be. And in the infancy of the undertaking, before the public has learned to employ the established post, the Department will naturally hesitate to employ that abundant and expensive force, which will give entire success and expansion to the system. In the way of the latter measure stands prominently the private dispatches. So long as they exist, the business will be too infinitesimally divided to authorize lavish expenditure on any side. It will not pay even upon the most moderate scale; and, indeed, the public has no right to complain of the Government for sparing its efforts, when the public, by encouraging a mischievous competition, prevents a display of official enterprise. In the absence of any disposition of the Department to meet the popular wishes, to promote rival dispatches might be justifiable. It is surely not so during present circumstances.

It is to be trusted, therefore, that choosing more tenable grounds, or rather evading the formal points of which the Blood Company may be presumed to have availed themselves, in their successful resistance to an injunction, the Government may effectually suppress such competition. That suppression will involve a pledge of energetic and intelligent improvement, which the country will receive with pleasure.

WHY MR. BELL IS SUPPORTED IN THE SOUTH. We clip the following extract of a speech of Mr. BELL from the editorial column of the Raleigh *Register*, where it is kept from week to week as a standing vindication of his soundness on the Slavery question. It will be seen that Mr. BELL acquiesces in the Calhoun doctrine, that the Constitution, of its own force, without the intervention of Congress, establishes Slavery in all the Territories. This is the essence of the Dred Scott decision:

"It is contended that the South is secured in the full benefit of the doctrine held by some of the most distinguished champions of its rights, who maintain that the Constitution, *proprio vigore*, that the flag of the Union protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property of every description recognized as such, in any of the States, on every sea and in every Territory of the Union. The soundness of the general doctrine held on this point, I think cannot well be questioned or disproved; and if the question related to a Territory situated as Oregon was, when the United States came into possession of it, property in slaves would be entitled to the protection of the laws and the Constitution of the United States."

JOHN BELL.

Borrowed Plumes.

We give place, with pleasure, to the following communications referring to some editorial comments in yesterday's TIMES, on borrowed jewelry for the Prince of Wales' Ball. Those comments, as our correspondents know, were founded on positive statements made by Dr. TYNG—an authority which no citizen of New-York would think of discrediting. It would appear, however, from the communications appended, that the Reverend Doctor was mistaken or misinformed, as far as two leading establishments are concerned, for they indignantly deny such a practice as that of hiring out jewelry. We really think, however, that the indignation of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., and TIFFANY & Co., is rather more violent than the occasion warrants, for very high precedents may be found for the deed they repudiate. When GEORGE IV. was crowned King of England, the jewels in his coronet, borrowed expressly for the occasion, were valued at a million and a half of pounds sterling, and the fortunate London jeweler received $200,000 as interest for their use. In a moral point of view, there is certainly very little difference between lending jewels for the coronation of one Prince of Wales, or lending jewels for a ball given in honor of another. We condemned the wretched taste and extravagance of those New-York women who appeared in borrowed finery at the Prince's Ball; but unless Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., and Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., are prepared to answer for all other jewelers in the metropolis, we do not see that their interference, except in so far as they are personally concerned, is at all pertinent. Their communications are as follows:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial article on "Borrowed Plumes," in to-day's issue, reflects so unjustly on the ladies of New-York, our customers and ourselves, that we feel called upon to ask you to give place to a few remarks from us in reply.

If it were true that the diamonds worn at the Prince's Ball, which came from our establishment, *were only hired* for the occasion, your remarks deprecating such pretentious extravagance and bad taste, are entirely pertinent, and we would not intrude any comments of our own; *but it is absolutely and totally false as applied to ourselves*, and we think that every respectable house in the trade can say the same.

You can judge then, what astonishment and mortification your article will produce among the ladies of New-York and of the country generally, who will, probably, feel it necessary hereafter to append receipted bills to their ornaments, in order to relieve themselves of suspicions so unwarranted and so unworthy.

We had already written to Rev. Dr. TYNG in consequence of your "official report" in yesterday's TIMES—a copy of which we give below.

As a contradiction and refutation of the incorrect report, so far as we are concerned, we would thank you to publish the whole at an early day.

Yours, very respectfully,

BALL, BLACK & CO.

[COPY.]

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1860.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., No. 83 East Sixteenth-street—*Dear Sir*: In the TIMES, this day, we find the following, under the head of a report of the American Church Missionary Society meeting:

"He (Dr. TYNG) divulged an interesting fact relative to the ball, (Prince of Wales,) which we believe has not before been disclosed to the public, from any secular source. BALL, BLACK & Co., according to Dr. TYNG, have stated that by the rent of jewels for women to wear at the Prince's ball, they made enough to pay the rent of their store for a year."

We were cognizant that such reports were circulating, for many questions have been put to us as to their truth, but, being unable to trace them, we could take no action. Now, we feel that a responsible party has aided in giving currency to the falsehood; we apply to you, Sir, respectfully demanding your authority for such a statement, in order that we may publicly deny it.

An answer as early as convenient will much oblige, Reverend Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed,) BALL, BLACK & CO.

P. S.—Dr. TYNG, being waited upon by one of our clerks, to know if he would kindly reply to the above, to-day, said that he considered the letter insulting, and would make no reply whatever to it; that, under no circumstances, would he give his authority; and we might seek redress in any way we thought proper.

If our letter to Dr. TYNG is insulting, we did not so intend it. We believe the public will admit our right to make the inquiry, no matter how exalted or dignified the position of any individual who originates or circulates such a libel, affecting, as it does, themselves as well as us. B. B. & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City papers, issued this morning, report a statement made by Rev. Dr. TYNG at a meeting of the American Church Missionary Association, to the effect that the proceeds from jewelry, loaned by a single prominent establishment to be worn at the Prince of Wales Ball, had realized a sufficient sum to pay the year's rent of the building thus used. In the TIMES this statement, quoted from the Rev. Doctor, names a particular firm; but it is possible an error may have been made in attributing to a highly respectable house a reprehensible practice. In the other City papers, however, no particular firm is mentioned. In view of the consequent indefinite character of this charge upon the jewelers of New-York, and in behalf of our customers who do not wish to borrow, and of ourselves, who very much prefer to sell, we beg to disclaim the remarkable fortune that would pay our rent in the manner above indicated.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1860. TIFFANY & CO.

☞ MOORE'S *Rural New-Yorker*, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this City who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

Obituary.

The death of Dr. GEORGE SHROEDER, which occurred at Paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning, has already been announced by telegraph. Dr. SHROEDER was a native of Prussia, and graduated at the Universities of Konigsberg and Berlin, making philology and the natural sciences his principal studies. For some years after leaving the University, he acted as Private Secretary to the Prince Regent of Prussia, traveling with him through a large part of Europe, and enjoying remarkable opportunities for becoming acquainted with the working of its various Governments. Immediately upon the breaking out of the Revolutions of 1848 Dr. SHROEDER sided with the Liberals and resigned all connection with his royal patron, whose sympathies were with the reactionists. In company with many other patriots he found himself obliged to leave his country and take refuge in the United States, in 1849. Dr. SHROEDER immediately applied himself to the geography of this Continent, and in connection with the Geographical and Statistical Society, his abilities soon began to attract notice. In 1856 he completed a map of the United States from ocean to ocean, on a canvas thirty feet by seventeen. After remaining several weeks at the Merchants' Exchange of this City for exhibition, this was sent to its destination, the Stock Exchange of London. The map contained every railroad and canal in the country, completed or in progress. Since then he has executed models of this country in wax, showing the elevations and depressions of its surface. His labors have by no means received the appreciation which they so richly deserved. At the time of his death Dr. SHROEDER was but 43 years of age. He removed to Paterson four or five years ago, hoping to be able to pursue his studies there with less interruption, and on the 17th was taken with inflammation of the lungs. The severity of his mental labors doubtless favored the progress of the disease, which terminated fatally on the 20th. It is understood that the family of Dr. SHROEDER is left in straitened circumstances.

Personal.

—Mr. Samuel F. McClung of Rockbridge, Va., was shot and fatally wounded on the 16th by Mr. P. Sale. McClung was drunk and insisted on mounting Mr. Sale's horse and driving him off in spite of repeated warnings. Mr. Sale took up a shot gun as McClung was riding away and discharged it at him. The weapon was loaded with squirrel shot, some of which struck McClung in the neck and cut the jugular vein.

—Col. Curtin, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, arrived in Boston on Wednesday with his wife and a few personal friends. He is to make a political address in Faneuil Hall to-night.

—Mrs. Dame, of Boston, has been studying in Albany under the instructions of Palmer the sculptor. She has just finished a bust of Prof. Amasa McCoy, which is said to be a wonderful work of art for one who has had so little practice.

—Mrs. Gov. Morgan is the recipient of a beautiful diamond necklace, a present from the Prince of Wales. It was sent from Boston by express. Miss Edna Dean Proctor has received an autograph letter of thanks from Earl St. Germans for her poem, published in the *Independent*, entitled "Prince and People."

NEWS FROM THE HAYES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The United States Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that an "official" package from Dr. HAYES, commander of the Arctic Expedition, had been received by one of the Royal Greenland Company's vessels from Upernavik. This assures the friends of the expedition of the prompt arrival of Dr. HAYES at the port nearest the field of his labor. The next European mail brings letters from the Arctic voyagers. Dr. HAYES promised his friends that they should hear from him about the 1st of November. That promise has been fulfilled.

Lamp Letter Boxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of the lamp letter boxes has been frequently discussed, and a great deal of fault found with the present arrangement, but I have not seen or heard of a single remark which appeared to me to touch the subject in the right spot.

I assume, on the start, that the Postmaster-General having declared the streets post routes, that the letter boxes are either post offices or else they are branches of the City Office for the receptacle of letters to be dispatched by mail. Now, if they are simply receptacles for letters, will the Postmaster please give us the law for charging an extra cent? He has no more right to do it, (on letters for the mails, not City delivery,) than he has to exact it on all letters deposited in the receptacle in the Post-office. He has just as much right to charge it for taking a letter from the receptacle in the Office to the distributing-room as he has to charge it on the street receptacles to the distributing-room. The cases are perfectly analogous.

Again, if the streets are post routes, (and I assume they are,) will the Postmaster point out the law for charging *four cents* when the law establishes the rate *over all post routes* at three cents?

He will probably say it is for taking it to the Post-office. This he cannot do, for it is a post route; his men are carriers or contractors to carry the mail, just which you please to call them, and with just as much right can he demand extra compensation for carrying letters in the mail where they go off from a straight line.

The Office in Nassau-street is no more or less than a distributing office for letters carried on the City post roads.

For instance, letters mailed for small interior towns in Michigan are mailed "Detroit distribution." When the package bearing this address reaches Detroit, the letters are assorted, a new post bill made out for each letter, and then forwarded to their destination.

The Detroit Office, being a distributing office, has just as much right to detain letters until an extra cent is paid as our Postmaster has to detain those received from street letter boxes.

I am aware that there is a law authorizing the Postmaster to charge extra compensation for *City delivery*, but I am not aware of any law authorizing him to take more than three cents on any post route under three thousand miles.

Am I wrong, Mr. DIX? If so, please give us the *law*, not "*instructions*," and tell us what *late* you have for detaining letters having a three cent stamp upon them, taken from the lamp boxes. W.

A FAMILY FIGHT.—A desperate fight recently occurred in Gates, N. C., between two men named DAVIS and JACKSON, about some hogs. DAVIS and his wife armed themselves with guns, axes and knives, and presented themselves at JACKSON'S house, where a general fight ensued, in which both men, women and children participated. They shot until their ammunition gave out, and then closed in with axes, knives and gun-barrels. During the shooting a son of JACKSON, a mere boy, was killed by a son of DAVIS, also a lad. Seven of the party were dangerously wounded, one of the women having received a broken arm, and, it is said, fifty buckshot! From all accounts, they fought as long as they could, and quit with mutual consent. The surviving parties have been arrested and placed in the county jail to await trial.

— The Boston *Traveller* has received five dollars for an autograph of the Bunker Hill Hero, Ralph Farnham.

"A uniform Standard of Weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community."

Fairbanks'
STANDARD SCALES.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS
where a correct and durable Scale is required.

☞ These Scales are manufactured *only by the original inventors*, and all others represented as Fairbanks' are mere imitations, of which purchasers should beware.

☞ They are extremely simple in construction, are made of the *very best* materials, by experienced and intelligent workmen, and under the strictest supervision of the inventors.

☞ They have been in constant use in all branches of business for thirty years, in all parts of the world, and, having been most thoroughly tried, *are the acknowledged standard*.

☞ They have taken *more first premiums than all other Scales*, and, what is of more practical value, have received the award of superior excellence by the vast numbers who have used them for many years.

☞ They are fully warranted, not only strong and accurate, but durable; and the manufacturers, who are permanently established and fully responsible, will always be prompt to make this warrantee good.

☞ They are (owing to the large experience and superior facilities of the manufacturers) offered at lower prices than other Scales of equal size and strength.

☞ They are made of all sizes and capacities, and adapted to all required uses, embracing more than a hundred different modifications.

☞ They are *cheap, convenient, strong, accurate*, and *durable*—their superiority in these respects having been proved by long use, and no pains will be spared to maintain, and, if possible, improve their quality.

In view of the great amount of property which, in the course of years, is weighed upon a single Scale, and of the fact that, in any ordinary business, a good Scale will last during the life of the user, it is most obviously false economy to hazard the probability of getting an unreliable Scale, for the sake of a small saving in the first cost.

Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues furnished, upon application by mail or otherwise.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
wish to direct
PARENTAL ATTENTION
to the important fact that a great
SAVING IN BOYS' CLOTHING
may be effected by purchasing from their new stock of Boys' Cape and other Overcoats, &c.
Boys' Dress and School Suits.
Boys' Fancy Suits for different ages.
The figures affixed to the new Winter styles for boys are EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Nos. 121, 123 and 126 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

What Did they Cost?
Only $12 for the Suit! at
GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 838 BROADWAY, New-York.

Eureka Sewing Machines, Price $50.
WEEKLY AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 493 Broadway. Agents wanted in every city and town.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 838 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
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The Sick are Deeply Interested.
GIVE HEED!
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. The longest-known, most used, and best-understood medicine in the world. Their use cleanses the bowels, removes all tumors, or other obstructions, in or out of the way of the circulation, prevents abcesses and apoplexies and sudden deaths; cures colds, coughs, asthmas, rheumatism and gout. A safe aperient, and an unrivaled Anti-bilious Pill. Warranted PURELY VEGETABLE and innocent.
MOST PRIZED WHERE MOST KNOWN.
Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., and also at No. 4 Union-square.
Price 25 cents per box. Directions in most languages.

68	Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap	68
AND	MADE IN FIVE MINUTES,	AND
70	By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"	70
68	in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.	68
AND	☞ "No grease is required."	AND
70	N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders. Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.	70

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 38th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Target Prizes! Target Prizes!
A large variety of handsome and useful articles in silver-plated goods, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES.
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stich that will not ravel
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers. Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Rejoice, ye Sufferers! Rise, ye Bed-ridden Cripples!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for chronic rheumatism, colic, cramp, cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists.

Compare the Votes.
Politicians, in comparing the election returns, will find THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK FOR 1860, indispensable. It contains the returns as far back as 1824. Price $1. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-west corner of 8th-av. and 38th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Fall and Winter Boots of Superior Quality, for men and Boys. WATKINS, { No. 114 Fulton-st., and 867 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—TROWBRIDGE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JEROME B. CLARK to KATE A., daughter of E. L. Trowbridge, all of this City.

SELLING—PEERS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, by Rev. A. D. Gillett, D. D., J. GREENWOOD SELLING to SUSIE T., daughter of Col. Thos. F. Peers, all of this City.

OAKLEY—PECKHAM.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. JOHN A. OAKLEY to ELEANOR MARSTON, eldest daughter of Alfred G. Peckham, Esq., all of this City.

BRADFORD—WELLS.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, ALEXANDER BRADFORD to CLARA, daughter of O. P. Wells, M. D.

TAYLOR—GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at Christ's Church, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., WILLIAM TAYLOR, Jr., of Petersburgh, Va., to HARRIET H., daughter of J. J. Gilbert, Esq., of Brooklyn.

THOM—BURE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Wm. J. Budington, JAMES H. THORP to Miss EMILY C. BURE, all of Brooklyn.

ATKINS—ROCKWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Church, New-York, T. ASTLEY ATKINS and JULIA FENTON ROCKWELL, daughter of Benjamin Rockwell, all of Brooklyn.

DE BEVOISE—SCHENCK.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, ISAAC C. DE BEVOISE to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Cornelius Schenck, Esq., of this City.

SCHENCK—DE BEVOISE.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, FRANKLIN S. SCHENCK, of this City, to AGNES, daughter of Charles J. De Bevoise, of the former place.

BILLINGS—HUNT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Murray, FREDERICK D. BILLINGS, of Hatfield, Mass., and FANNY A., daughter of the late Joseph Hunt, of Oswego, N. Y.

ESSELSTYN—VAN DEUSEN.—In Linndale, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Demarest, CORNELIUS ESSELSTYN, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y., to MARY T. LIVINGSTON, daughter of Peter Van Deusen, Esq., of Greenport, N. Y.

PADDOCK—GORDON.—At Delhi, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, by Rev. Wm. Doubleday, FRANKLIN A. PADDOCK, of New-York City, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of Samuel Gordon, Esq., of the former place.

ROBISON—DUVALL.—At Washington City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Ascension Church, by Rev. Dr. William Pinckney, JOHN M. ROBISON, Jr., of New-York, to Miss ANNA DUVALL, of Prince George's County, Maryland.

WILSON—HUSSEY.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, HENRY P. WILSON, (of the firm of Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, of New-York,) to GEORGIANNA HUSSEY, of the former place.

DIED.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, of consumption, SUSAN HUGHES, beloved sister of William and Frederick Hughes, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her brother, No. 61 4th-st. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

CARVILL.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 26, Mr. GEORGE CARVILL.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

CRARY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, EMILY, beloved wife of Humphrey H. Crary, Esq., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 88 Watt-st., corner of Washington.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MARVIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, ANGELINE, daughter of Caroline W. and Runyon W. Martin, Jr., aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 186 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

MAGINNIS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, ARTHUR WHITTLESEY, son of William H. and Nettie Maginnis, aged 1 month and 12 days.

His remains were taken to Salem, Conn., for interment.

CORLIES.—In this City, on 5th day night, (Thursday,) Oct. 25, JOSEPH CORLIES, in his 70th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 6 East 23d-st., 1st day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M.

PUTNAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 26, SARAH E., eldest daughter of the late Samuel Putnam, aged 40 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her mother, No. 133 Henry-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 26, of consumption, MARK FOWLER, aged 48 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 266 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., E. D., Brooklyn.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, CAROLINE, infant daughter of John R. and Frances A. Halsey.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

NEALE.—At Bedford, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 25, ISAAC, daughter of George T. and Mary Jane Neale, aged 19 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her parents, Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Bedford, L. I.

TRAVIS.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 26, DANIEL D. TRAVIS, aged 77 years.

ZEREGA.—At Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Oct. 25, AZELIA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Hattie and Augustus H. Zerega, aged 14 months and 19 days.

Her remains were taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

CORNINGTON.—In the City of Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, MARY L. INMAN, daughter of the late Henry Inman, and wife of Smith Coddington.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Cars leave at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Montgomery Place, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, LOUISA LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Edward Livingston, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, and Minister to France, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MUSGRAVE.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, MONIMIA, wife of B. S. Musgrave, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 27th inst., from her late residence, West Bloomfield, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. P. S.—Boat for Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

HOLMES.—At East Greenwich, R. I., on Friday morning, Oct. 26, Mr. SILAS HOLMES, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48, Bond-st., without further notice.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wicklife's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wicklife."

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely SAFE MOTOR, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.
Send to No. 164 Duane-st., for a pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 511, *Oct.* 26, 1860.
43, 48, 4, 36, 52, 26, 77, 60, 21, 15, 37, 10, 53, 55, 62.
Class No. 512, *Oct.* 26, 1860.
3, 33, 48, 70, 23, 31, 57, 7, 38, 17, 35, 1.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 26, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.
A MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
IN SUPPORT OF THE
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.
Hon. CHARLES J. HELME, of Kentucky,
Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee,
Hon. Mr. EWING, of Tennessee,
Judge C. J. JENKINS, of Georgia,
Will address our fellow-citizens upon the dangers which peril the Union and the Constitution.
All opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are earnestly invited to attend.
By order of the Committee.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

A FEW DAYS LONGER
On exhibition at our Store,
By permission of Mr. Delmonico,
THE SUPPER SET,
Consisting of
CHINA AND GLASS,
Manufactured by us expressly
FOR THE PRINCE'S TABLE
At the Ball at the Academy of Music,
On the night of the 12th inst.
Each piece bearing the Royal Insignia.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY Co., publishers of this paper.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

HOWE'S	LILLIE'S
BALL PROTECTING SCALES.	CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Twenty Herring's second-hand Safes for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

DOESTICKS
REPORTS POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN WARD 20,
in
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!!
Silver-plated articles, useful and ornamental, in great variety, furnished to target companies at greatly reduced prices, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Bailers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN—Warranted perfect. Regulated at pleasure. Compact. No temperature affects it. Absolutely incorrodible. All kinds of ink used. Once filling writes from 6 to 10 hours. Call and see it, or send for a circular. T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 267 Broadway, N. Y.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

A NEW STORY.

THE MYSTERY OF WILDWOOD.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

In the number of the LEDGER, to be issued on MONDAY at 12 o'clock, will be commenced the publication of a tale under the above title, by Mr. Cobb. The scene of this story is laid in the vicinity of New-York, and the personages who figure in it once actually walked the streets of this City. It is a tale of tender and devoted love, of unspeakable suffering heroically borne; and through it all runs a sombre vein of inscrutable mysticism, such as not unfrequently envelops like a pall, the life of a being who lives only for the gratification of his own selfishness.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:
GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
Rev. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

PERFECT FITTING

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 SSSSSS     HHHH  HHHH      IIII
SS    SS    HH    HH         II
SS          HH    HH         II
 SSSS       HHHHHHHH         II
     SS     HH    HH         II
SS    SS    HH    HH         II
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RR   RR       TT       SS    SS
RRR  RRR      TTTT      SSSSSS
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WARD, ROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $3 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 80c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York
P. & R. FRENCH.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.
The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 238 Water-st., corner Beekman.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passenger can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEARD GROW—Use the Onguent. How to make the moustache grow—use the Onguent. GRAHAM'S Ongnent can be had of nearly all dealers, or I will send it anywhere on receipt of the price, $1. It will force the beard to grow in a few weeks, and won't either stain or injure the skin.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 199 Nassau-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th of October, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

A NEW ROMANCE.
By PIERCE EGAN, Esq.,
Author of "Love me, Leave me Not." "The Flower of the Flock," &c.,
Will be commenced in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
For TO-MORROW, (Sunday, Oct. 28.)
This splendid tale is entitled,
LADY MAUD;
OR THE
WONDER OF KINGSFORD CHASE.
It will be found one of the most fanciful romances issued from the Press this season. "Lady Maud" is a character that will deeply interest every lady of taste and refinement.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
Containing the opening chapters of PIERCE EGAN'S new story, will be ready at every news dépôt at daylight to-morrow morning.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
THE LEADING WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
The attention of the public is respectfully invited to MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the standard, RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY of America, which has attained great popularity in both Town and Country, and a *bona fide* circulation far exceeding that of any similar journal in the World. The extraordinary success of the RURAL has been achieved by expending, during the past ten years, thousands of dollars upon the enterprise, and in systematic ADVERTISING—by making a first-class journal, and properly advising the people thereof. Thus, by a proper use of mind and money, the RURAL NEW-YORKER has not only become the LEADING JOURNAL OF ITS CLASS, but actually attained a much larger subscription than any Agricultural, Religious, or (with a single exception) Political Weekly in the Union. Of course no journal could have obtained such a circulation, influence and position, without combining many elements of popularity and usefulness, and possessing superior merit; hence, we refer all who desire an inimitable Home and Business Newspaper to the RURAL for evidence of its character and value. The RURAL is a large double quarto, illustrated and printed in superior style, at only $2 a year.
TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.
AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, the RURAL NEW-YORKER possesses extraordinary advantages, its actual circulation being more than DOUBLE that of any similar journal, and at least 20,000 greater than that of any other paper published in this State or section of the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, by a young Scotch woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 63 26th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; or would take a seamstress' place. Best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, Universityplace, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as first class waitress; has the best of City reference as to capability and honesty; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chambermaid and take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, room No 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nurse or waitress. Good reference given. Apply at the fancy-store No. 303 4th-av., near 23d-st., to-day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist in the washing; or as chambermaid and waitress; with four years' City reference. Call at No. 364 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 24 Christopher-st., near Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND TIDY Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a thorough cook; understands it in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, cakes, pies, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c., and all kinds of preserves; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game and pastries; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman, as cook; understands pastries, meats soups, &c.; would be willing to go in a boarding-house or restaurant. Call at No. 52 North Moore-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK (PROTESTant) wishes a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kind of cooking; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st.

AS COOK.—A NICE STEADY WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understanding all kinds of cooking, bread and biscuit and pastry; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies, blanc mange, boned turkey and made dishes; best of City reference. Apply to No. 710 Broadway, at front door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give reference to her last place, where she lived eleven years. Inquire No. 166 East 22d-st., near 2d-av., third floor, Room No 15.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 89 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a respectable private family; can procure the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1404 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 327 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner Waverley-place and 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German girl, with the best of City references; is a good cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework. Apply at No. 320 25th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-rate cook; understands her business well; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 138 East 36th-st

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of an economical, smart and reliable servant for kitchen work, or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERmaid, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as chambermaid or waitress. Has good City reference of 7 years' standing. Apply at No. 237 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress; has no objection to do housework. Call at 242 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement with a few private families, to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting perfectly, and making children's dresses. Address a note to No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a young widow lady; a widower's family preferred; can give the very best of reference as to character and capability. Address D. E., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, or would act as housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Would go to the country. Call at No. 101½ 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A TIDY, WELL-RECOMmended Protestant German young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake good bread; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant woman to do housework in a small family or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good reference if required, or would take charge of an invalid; can read and write. Call at No. 136 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework, in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing. Reference can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 240 East 13th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel; best of City reference given. Call, from 10 to 5, at No. 270 6th-av. Any one with colored help need not apply.

AS LADY'S MAID.—AN EXPERIENCED French Protestant wishes to find a family going South; she is a good dressmaker; has the best of references. Address AMELIA, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress making and all kinds of embroidery and family sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Reliable references. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as laundress, in a private family; she understands the business in all its branches. The best of City reference given of years' experience from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE INTELLIgent young woman, accustomed to the care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call at No. 63 East 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A YOUNG woman highly recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country as good cook and baker; no objections to assist in washing; will be found pleasant and obliging; is economical and neat in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person who perfectly understands her business; can take charge of a child from its birth, and do family sewing; best of City reference, given. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer; or to assist in chamber work; has six years City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; will travel with a lady; sews neatly; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; no objection to wait on one who boards; will do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 261 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses in the neatest style, and hair-dressing; grown-up children preferred; or as lady's maid; understands it perfectly; the best of City references given. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the shoe-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant; would travel with a lady, and take full charge of her wardrobe. Apply at the fancy-store, No. 42 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to go South, as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for one week at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 15.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COLORED SEAMSTRESS would like to get work by the week or month in families; can cut and fit children's clothing, and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; she has one. Can be seen, or address, W. K., for two days, at No. 11 York-st., near Canal.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by an American Protestant young woman, as seamstress, and to assist in the care of grown children, or wait on a lady; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., two doors from 6th-av. No objection to Staten Island.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can do embroidery, or would take care of grown children; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 270 East 10th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant woman as waitress or as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has lived as housemaid with the best of families in the old country; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 12th-st., in the store, near University-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as a professed waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has the very best testimonials as to honesty and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 134 9th-av., third floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable, healthy married woman, with fresh breast of milk, a place as wet nurse; has with her own babe, three months old. No objection to leave the City. Can give good City reference. The advertiser is a competent nurse. Inquire at No. 164 8th-av., near 18th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young German able to keep books and tend to a bookstore; understands French and English, and writes a neat hand. Address K. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS clerk, by a young man from the West. Address W. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; is an excellent hand at horses and careful driver; has lived several years with some of the best families in the City; is sober, honest and obliging; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st., for two days, in the blacksmith's shop.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, with no incumbrance, situations as coachman and cook; English Protestants; they are recommended for services in the City, together or separate. Call at No. 131 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS FIREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, as fireman of a steamboiler; understands the business. Address WM. BATES, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family, or would go as such in a respectable boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., until engaged.

TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—The advertiser, who possesses first-rate City and other references, wishes to obtain a situation in some respectable establishment as engineer or fireman; he understands the fixing of gas or steam pipes; is a good plain carpenter, and would like a situation to do the jobbing work in an establishment; would have no objection to the country, as constant employment at moderate wages is his object. Address SOBRIETY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,974 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation as barkeeper by an honest, steady man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address BARKEEPER, Box 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in an American family, a French chambermaid and waitress. Address J. K., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in Brooklyn, two good Protestant servants, (would prefer those that are acquainted with each other,) one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at 2d house from the corner of 3d-av., in 15th-st., South Brooklyn. Take Greenwood cars.

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—A MAN (Scotch or English) to go a short distance in the country. One that understands the care and management of horses, and is also a good gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful, may address a note to A. H. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE EXperienced salesmen, who can influence a considerable amount of Western and New-York State trade, in cities and large towns. Apply to
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

WANTED.—AN ATHLETIC YOUNG MAN, BEtween the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of driving and managing a horse and coupe about the City, and who can attend to the wants of an invalid. Wages very liberal. Address A. S., Box No. 2,114, PHILADELPHIA Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two depots, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 120 Nassau-st., or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm-house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depôt; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—A PLEASANT and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term, Dec. 11. $100 pays for board and tuition for one year. For circulars, address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, till Nov. 27th; afterwards No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The Classes in the School are now fully organized. The Senior Class meets at 9½ o'clock A. M., and is engaged with the study of Equity Jurisprudence; to be followed with Commercial Law, Evidence, &c.
The Junior Class commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 23, the study of the Law of Contracts; to be followed with the Law of Real Estate.
This Class is divided into two sections, one of which meets at 11 o'clock A. M., and the other at 4 o'clock P. M.
The entire School have Lectures twice a week, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, from Dr. Lieber, on Political Science.
Any student may, at his option, join either class. Those who pass through the entire course of study receive the degree of LL.B., and can compete for the Law School Prizes.
By the law of the State, as interpreted by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, the diploma of the College admits the graduate of the Bar without any further examination.
For catalogues or other information, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Law, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

PRIVATE
SELECT FRENCH CLASSES
FOR LADIES,
No. 5 38th-st., (two doors from 5th-av.,)
Taught by
Mons. LOUIS PUJOL, (of the University of France,)
Author of THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK, and Professor of the French Language and Literature in Van Norman Institute.
To commence on MONDAY, Nov 5.
For particulars, apply at the above place from 9 till 10 A. M.

MADAME C. MEARS HURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Bruening's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. BLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 894 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 6th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 32 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—French is the language of the family. Boys prepared for business or college. Particular attention paid to gymnastic exercises. Winter session commences Nov. 1. Send for circular.
JULES ROUSSEL.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.—A FIRSTclass Boarding School for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. A well-furnished Gymnasium. $65 per term of 21 weeks. Interviews with the Principal till Nov. 1, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., at HOWE & FERRY'S Bookstore, No. 78 Bowery.
J. OLIVER.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys, ten miles from New-York, Howard Hinton, A. M., Reference: Drs. King and Anthon, of Columbia College, and Berrian, Rector Trinity Church. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 135 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

AN ESTABLISHED FACT.—BY PROFESSOR LONG'S new and popular system of writing, persons of all ages are taught a superior hand in twelve lessons. Terms—Private, $12; private class, $9; evening classes, $7; Book-keeping, $15. Proficiency guaranteed. No. 861 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20, East 33d-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught in a practical and satisfactory manner. Ornamental penmanship executed to order by WHEELER & DIXON, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Open day and evening.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWLIN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
MRS. WILLIAMS takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor is devoted to gymnastic purposes and dancing, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercise, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.
Until Nov. 7, Dr. and Mrs. RICHARDS and Prof. SHAW will receive applications for pupils at No. 270 4th-av., in the morning, and at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., in the afternoon.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept 18.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.
GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and lieacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. BOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 263 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, inst, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861, in accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all such bills as are presented and by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1835.
No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

52	Shares National Bank	par $80
36	Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
300	Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50	Shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
50	Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
20	Shares City Bank	par 100
50	Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.
FISHER HOWE, THOMAS BROOKS, JAMES HOW, } Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17, 1860.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds on the Eastern Division of this Road will be paid on presentation at this office with Exchange on New-York.
H. CROCKER, Receiver.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corne of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 59 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE WHEELER & WILson Sewing Machine, and one of Finkle & Lyon's; both in good order and nearly new, will be sold very cheap. Payment in installments, or will be rented by the month. T. S. BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants. Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts' stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandize, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the same Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the ice in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1858, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 163 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 75; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,381 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 235, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Sudam*, *Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, rods, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased by said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chains, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1858, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.
PHILO RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.
o13-tfnwS PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.
CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
o27-law6wS* No. 192 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 29, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge, in Kings County, on the 12th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
s29-law6wS* Attorneys for Insolvent.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

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DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published The 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

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The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

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PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
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AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

LUNATIC EMIGRANTS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The following is the communication addressed by the Board to the Commissioners of Emigration relative to the removal from the institutions under the charge of the Board of lunatic emigrants, and to the payment of the claims of the Board for the support of emigrants who have been or now are in the institutions, the substance of which has already appeared in the TIMES:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction consider it as their imperative duty, as official guardians of the public institutions under their care and government, to make an appeal to the Commissioners of Emgration on behalf of justice, propriety and fairness. Both Commissions are, in their duties and obligations, based on a generous provision for the protection and care of the disabled, unfortunate and dependent fellow-beings that find their homes and relief through the bounty of their respective communities, differing only in the character of these *legitimat- claims* for support and care.

Your claimants for relief cannot be considered as paupers or criminals, because they have commuted and paid for the protection they require, while the objects of our charge are brought to this department with misfortune, poverty, or crime only as the basis of their claims. This statement, we presume, you will not deny, and upon it we base our appeal to you to promptly consider our claim for—

1. The immediate removal from our institutions of all persons now within our jurisdiction who are entitled to be cared for by you, and have, in fact, paid you for that care and protection.

2. The early recognition and payment by you of our claims for the support of all who have been and who are now supported by us, and known and acknowledged by your Board as legitimate objects of your support.

The claims we make are upon the same basis as those made by other counties of the State, which you acknowledge and pay. Nothing is demanded by us for this county, which you have not acknowledged and paid to almost, if not to every county in the State.

Why, then, we ask, is this county, where you reside, where you and your fellow-citizens are taxed, subject to this unjust difference? We confess our inability to see the fairness of the distinction, or the justice of your withholding the same acknowledgment of our claims, and the same *pro rata* payment of your indebtedness.

We cannot feel that our duty as trustees of a common fund of Charities and Correction is properly performed, without manifesting with all our strength, our anxiety and demand for an immediate payment (or your acknowledgment in case of inability) of your large and increasing obligations to this Department.

We beg to call your attention to the immediate removal of the lunatics now in our Asylum, known and acknowledged by you as having the right to claim a home in your institutions. At this time our Asylum is crowded beyond the bounds of humanity, while you are provided with buildings equally well adapted to their requirements with our own. You have every provision for their support and care that you have for those who, from other causes, take shelter under your commission, and are alike supported by the commutation. Aside from being an act of justice to them, we claim their removal as an act of justice to those whose homes, through you, by them are rendered comparatively comfortless, crowded and unhealthy.

This statement is made to you with an earnestness which the case requires. We can find no reason for your denial of this too just right to the citizens of this country—citizens, too, by adoption, and which has been attained only through a residence in your institutions, coming by direct transfer from you to us.

Setting aside all technicalities, and justly considering our claims, you must consider this the fair mode of meeting. The past is in the hands of reference, it is true, but the present should be met with equal justice with those claims which you have not found as easy to deny as you have those of the City and County of New-York.

With great respect, your obedient servants.

S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Jr., Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
M. H. GRINNELL,
} Commissioners.

To the Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

COMMITTALS FOR INTOXICATION.

REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION TO THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The following is the reply of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to the communication from the Board of Police Justices, in relation to the alleged frequent committals of the same person for intoxication:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Police Justices, at a meeting held by them on the 12th inst., when the following resolutions referring to vagrancy was adopted, and a copy ordered to be furnished to the Department, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, be requested to cooperate and furnish such evidence as they possess in advance prosecutions of persons who, being habitual drunkards, are vagrants; and that such evidence be furnished to the Police Justices, at the hours set apart for the examination of persons charged with intoxication, to wit, at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., daily.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have the honor to respond to this resolution, and to assure the Police Justices that they will continue to furnish such evidence as they have heretofore furnished, or may hereafter possess, to secure the prosecution of persons who, being "habitual drunkards and vagrants," at all hours and at all times when an opportunity may present itself.

The Commissioners have earnestly and assiduously, from the commencement of their official organization, endeavored to change for the better the whole operation and treatment of this class of human beings. Every information they could obtain—every point they could present—to bring the previous practice with all its abominations to the notice of the Courts, as well as an abused public, and so far as they had the facility and encouragement of the Courts by whose authority this movement is now put forth.

It is with great pleasure they now learn that their efforts have not been in vain—the action which the report of Police Justices in relation to "alleged" frequent committal, &c., which report has been put forth as the consequence of "public attention having been drawn to the subject by the Warden and the Press," or Commissioners, affords ample evidence that a change in the mode of treatment was demanded by common justice, common sense and common humanity. The Police Justices seem, in their treatment of the question before them, to have been ignorant of the efforts alluded to, and base their action upon a verbal request of the Warden, and the "alleged frequent committals of the same persons," &c. They also claim to be indebted to the public Press, which has in an "extraordinary manner drawn them to the subject," &c.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction regard with thoughtfulness the high appreciation evinced by the action of the Police Justices, in thus acknowledging the importance of the "Warden's informal communication" referred to, and, although they have given the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction the first knowledge of his interference with their body in behalf of humanity and reason, they are free to acknowledge the compliment paid him in thus making his verbal statement the chief basis of investigation and reform. There are difficulties, no doubt, which require adjustment, before a system which has been allowed so long to slumber in disgrace can be wisely, firmly and faithfully administered, but it is never too late to take grounds for the right, and there shall be nothing wanted on our part to aid in every way with all our strength, to carry out any system the law allows which will render the least assistance to an honest effort of the Courts for the proper treatment of offenders of the public peace.

S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
M. H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Board of Police Justices.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF WM. HURRY, JR.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST GAMBLERS.—The Case of WM. HURRY, JR., the young man who was arrested on Thursday evening, charged with having defrauded the firm of QUICK & L'HOMMEDIEU, exchange brokers in Pine-street, out of a note for $1,958 26, which they intrusted to him to sell, was called yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, for investigation, but was postponed. HURRY, it appears, has been rather a fast man for some time, and the victim of sundry keepers of "faro banks,"—several of whom he yesterday made complaints against. He makes affidavit that on the 19th inst. he went into the gambling-house of JAMES STEWART, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, where he lost, at "faro," $3,000, which was wonand taken by the card dealer, in the presence of STEWART. On the same day, he makes oath, he lost $1,200 at "faro" in the gambling-house of CHAS. RANSOM, corner of Prince and Mercer streets. On the following day he lost $250 at the gambling-house of CHAS. ZILLMAN, Broadway, next door to the corner of Eighth-street. The same day he lost $500 at JOHN COLTON'S gambling-house, No. 928 Broadway; also, $200 at FRED'K W. BLACKMAN'S place, No. 1 Ann-street. Warrants for the arrest of all the above-named parties were issued by Justice KELLY and given to Detective HOGAN on Thursday, but up to yesterday afternoon he had not made his appearance with any of them. Yesterday afternoon, Justice KELLY received an intimation that the gamblers would wait upon him at their leisure some day next week. Another singular circumstance is connected with the affair, and that is, the gamblers, the complainant and HURRY have all employed the same person as counsel.

A PERPETUAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—A pretty collection of dwarf evergreens and of flowers, fruits, etc., may be seen by all interested at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 11 Park-row. This is the beginning of a project entertained by Mr. JUDD, the proprietor of that journal, and designed to be carried out on a larger scale, viz.: To provide in the lower part of the City a perpetual exhibition room and tables where, at all times, interesting agricultural and horticultural products may be shown in their several seasons, without expense to exhibitors or visitors. The present season is rather late for outdoor flowers, though we noticed on the tables yesterday a good collection of Dahlias, including a number of extra fine specimens from the grounds of the City Orphan Asylum. There are also a considerable number of named varieties of apples and pears, sundry vegetables, such as mammoth squashes, improved potatoes, vegetable eggs, etc., etc. Thirty-eight varieties of dwarfed evergreens, adapted to adorning lawns and yards, are growing in pots of earth, and the characteristics of each may be conveniently studied. These last comprise, of the Abies or Spruce family: *canadensis, excelsa, alba, menziezii* and *morinda*. Of Junipers: *oblonga pendula, sinensis, sinensis fœmina, hibernica, pyramidalis, sabina vera, suecica*. Of the Pine family: *Austriaca, excelsa, laricio, cembra, mon-spelliensis, mugkus, nivea, sylvestris*, in addition to the above there are of evergreens: Picea *pectinato*; Cephalotaxus *Fortuni*; Cryptomeria *Japonica* and *Nana*; Cunninghamia *sinensis*; Kalmia *latifolia*; Juniperus *squamosa* and *tamariscifolia*; Thuja *aurea, sibirica* and *occidentalis variegata*; Euonymus *Japonica* and *argentea*; Retinospora; Rhododendron, etc.

CHESS PLAYING—MR. PAULSEN'S BLINDFOLD GAMES.—During the recent visit to this City of Mr. LOUIS PAULSEN, of Dubuque, Iowa, the celebrated blindfold chess-player, an interesting chess contest took place at the Morphy Chess Rooms. Mr. PAULSEN played simultaneously four blindfold games against some of the strongest ordinary players who could be found. His opponents were Messrs. JULIEN, MCCUTCHEON, WOLLHEIM, and CHAMIER. Two of the games were opened with the Sicilian gambit, and two with the Evans. Mr. PAULSEN won of the three first-named gentlemen, and drew the game with Mr. CHAMIER. The devotees of chess in this City were much chagrined at the failure of all efforts to arrange a match between the Chess Champion, Mr. MORPHY, and Mr. PAULSEN, in consequence of Mr. MORPHY'S refusal to play without giving odds. Mr. PAULSEN declined to receive odds, but expressed his willingness to receive as many games in the match as would make the contest even. Mr. PAULSEN leaves for Europe to-day, and will no doubt try his skill with some of the best continental players. It is not impossible that Mr. PAULSEN should return with a reputation entitling him to play an even game with Mr. MORPHY.

BASE BALL IN THE PARK.—Unfortunate pedestrians whose route leads through the City Hall Park at noon now-a-days, are subjected to no little discomfiture from the very base ball practice of an army of muscular juveniles. All the boys employed in the vicinity seem to enjoy their dinner hour by throwing and scrambling for a ball in the open space in front of the City Hall. The luckless wight who chances to pass near where the ball drops, is sure to become the centre of a crowd of young hardscrabbles whose spasmodic and terrific exertions to secure the ball render a nervous non-participant somewhat in danger of being roughly handled. It is worse than going to a Tammany primary, the Prince's Ball at the Academy, or being the object of a carom by Monsieur BERGER. One is led to exclaim, in the memorable words of Aminadab Sleek, "A Ball! A Ball! Abomination!"

SILVER WEDDING—RICH PRESENTS OF SILVER.—On Thursday evening a large party of invited guests assembled at the residence of Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, in Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of this reverend gentleman and his wife. The groomsman and bridesmaid who assisted at the marriage a quarter of a century ago were present, together with other friends on that occasion. Many were the congratulations and good wishes extended to Dr. GILLETTE and his accomplished lady, but the substantial evidence of the affectionate regard in which they are held by the people of his ministry consisted in the rich and useful articles of silver presented them, to the value of about $1,000.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—PATRICK CLARE, a laborer, living at Greenpoint, while at work on a new building in Nineteenth-street, near Avenue A, was seriously injured by the fall of a large derrick upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....A man, named JACOB VLOCK, was knocked down by a locomotive and badly bruised as he was crossing the railroad track in Fourth-avenue. He received medical attendance at St. Luke's Hospital....A boy, 13 years of age, son of PATRICK HENLON, residing at No. 207 Avenue C, fell from the second-story window of the house in question about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and received injuries which will probably result in his death.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This Association will be inaugurated this evening, at the Presbyterian Church in Fifth-avenue. Dr. TYNG, Rev. W. J. HOGE, and other gentlemen, will address the meeting, and the Secretary will furnish interesting statistics on the moral condition of each Ward in the City. The population of the Metropolis is now 843,741, and, according to the report of the Association, there are only 274 places of worship and 205,580 sittings. The number of persons unprovided with sittings is 639,361. A large attendance at the meeting may be expected.

CITY TAXES.—The Tax-Receiver's office presents now something of its wonted aspect. Yesterday, the books (for real estate taxation) of the Second, Sixth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, were opened, and the office was crowded with parties anxious to pay their taxes, and save the addendum which the law places on delinquents after the 1st November. The remaining Wards will be ready possibly to-day; certainly on Monday morning.

BENEFIT FOR THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL.—Last evening the members of the New-York Turnvercin gave one of their public entertainments for the above-named Institution, at the Harmony Garden in Essex-street. The vast ball-room of that place was well crowded, and the entertainment yielded a handsome profit. The performance consisted of singing, declamation and gymnastic feats.

STEAMBOAT ASHORE.—During the fog yesterday morning the steamboat *Red Jacket* on her trip from Elizabethport to this City, went ashore on the rocks back of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. She lays perfectly easy and has received no damage. She will be got off next high water. Her passengers were taken off by steamboat *Kill Von Kull* and landed in this City.

A YOUNG LADY RUN OVER.—MISS HUNT, a young lady residing at No. 30 West Fifteenth-street, was walking in Fifth-avenue on Thursday afternoon, when she was knocked down by a runaway horse and very severely injured. She was taken into the mansion of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, where she received the attendance of a physician, and was then taken home.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of VALENTINE SCHNEIDER, a German, 61 years of age, who was killed on Thursday afternoon, at the store of THEO. STENN, No. 6 South William-street, where a bale of corks, which he was hoisting, fell from the sling upon his head. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

BURNING FLUID CASUALTY.—A woman named MARY MALHOLLY, residing in Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was dangerously burned yesterday, by her clothes catching fire from a can of burning fluid which ignited. She was attended by Dr. SMITH.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A boy, whose parents reside at No. 61 West Twelfth-street, was run over yesterday, near Thirteenth-street, by a Sixth-avenue car and killed. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

The Billiard Tournament.

PROGRESS OF THE GAMES.

The long-talked-of Billiard Tournament commenced yesterday afternoon at Lynch's Billiard Rooms, Fourteenth-street, Union-square. The prize—a splendid gold-mounted jointed cue—is exhibited in the spacious saloon where the contest is going on. A double platform for the spectators has been built round the table, which is in the centre of the arena. There were probably between three and four hundred persons present during the afternoon. The idea of having a Billiard Tournament in the United States, originated with Mr. Phelan, about two years since, who was then in correspondence with Monsieur Berger and Mr. Roberts, the champion billiard player of England, with a view of inducing those great players to visit this country and engage in the great contest. Mr. Phelan's project was not then successful; and it has now been resuscitated, in consequence of the extraordinary number of professional and amateur billiard players who are now in New-York, and who have been drawn here to witness M. Berger's astonishing performances. This fact, and the additional one that public attention has been so largely enlisted in studying the more scientific points of this game, has induced Messrs. Phelan and Collender to give the Tournament. Mr. Bird, of Philadelphia, having been taken sick, Mr. Geary, of Chicago, has been substituted, at one day's notice; nevertheless, he made the most difficult and brilliant shot of the day. He accomplished M. Berger's serpentine shot, or what is known to American billiard players as the "kissing shot." The programme of the Tournament is as follows: Five hundred-point games. Friday (yesterday)—Geary of Chicago and White of New-York; Kavanagh and Lynch of New-York. Saturday—Kavanagh and Geary; Tieman of Cincinnati and White. Monday—White and Kavanagh; Tieman and Lynch. Tuesday—Lynch and White; Tieman and Geary. Wednesday—Lynch and Geary; Tieman and Kavanagh. Thursday—Mr. Phelan against the winner, 500 points.

Since the advent of M. Berger, American players have practiced with great success his style of drawing the balls together, and Messrs. Kavanagh and Lynch were very successful in using the principle while making their brilliant runs. Popular as this style of playing has become since M. Berger's arrival, the bringing of the balls together had long been practiced by Mr. Phelan, and was one of the elements of his great success as a billiard player. The games commence every afternoon at 2 o'clock. The first one, yesterday, was won by White, who exhibited some nervousness. His principal runs were: 94, 48, 21, 34, 28, 27, 23. His average in the 500 points being 12½ in 40 innings.

Geary made 231 points, in which were runs of 22, 30, 21, 23, 31, 30, 30.

The game between Lynch and Kavanagh was the most brilliant public game ever played in New-York. These players played a home and home match of 1,000 points some years ago, in which Kavanagh won two out of three; but that was a four-ball carom game on a pocket-table, and was not to be compared for brilliancy with the present game, in which the balls were brought together as *à la* Berger or Phelan, and were then nursed by the finest of touches. The splendid run of Lynch for 129 was made mostly by carroms on the white and red balls. Mr. Lynch was not very well, and, consequently labored under some disadvantage.

Kavanagh's play throughout was brilliant; his runs and figures were as follows:

Kavanagh led—80, 33, 42, 55, 18, 38, 113, 4, 5, 4, 5. 10, 3, 4, 31, 57. Total, 500.

Lynch's play was—0, 129, 56, 35, 15, 10, 12, 3, 4, 0, (the only one in the game,) 35, 9. 15, 17, 10, 8. Total, 399.

Repeated applause was given to both players, and the most close attention given as some shots were made.

Sale of Autographs.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., the well-known book auctioneers, have issued a catalogue of 60 pages, embracing upwards of 1,200 lots of rare Autograph Letters, Documents and MSS., to be sold at their spacious Literary Rooms, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, (Irving Buildings,) beginning Wednesday evening, Oct. 31—to be continued successive evenings till all are sold.

This is the largest, and by far the finest collection that has ever fallen under the hammer in this country, and it will doubtless attract the attention of all enthusiastic collectors. It is only a few years since the collecting of autographs began to assume any general importance in the United States. This vital work had hitherto been confined chiefly to historians and librarians, who felt its immense importance as an indispensable adjunct of correct annals of men, events and nations. But, within a few years, vast numbers of our educated classes have gone to work to make collections of specific or general interest, and thus thousands of precious treasures have been rescued from neglect and ruin. Almost every old garret and library has been searched, and no man can estimate how valuable are the contributions which diligence and care have thus rendered to the cause of History. Some of our best modern books owe their origin to this newly awakened enthusiasm.

We learn that this collection soon to be sold has had contributions made to it from almost every State and country, all carefully arranged by the experienced hand of Mr. CHAS. B. NORTON, so favorably known on both sides of the Atlantic as a bibliopolist. We predict a complete success in the sale.

Probable Murder.

An Irishman, residing at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, coming home at 9 o'clock Thursday night, asked his wife, BRIDGET RYAN, to give him some money to obtain liquor with. She refused, an altercation ensued, and the infuriated man, seizing an ax, struck her with it, producing a compound, complicated, comminuted fracture of both bones of the leg, and rupturing the anterior tibial artery from which the blood poured forth profusely. RYAN was arrested, and is now in the Tombs. The injured woman was attended in the first instance by Dr. JOHNSON, and was afterwards taken to the New-York Medical College Charity Hospital, where Dr. CARNOCHAN removed the limb. It is not deemed probable that she will survive her injuries. She is 50 years old.

Police Reports.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Sergeant Brackett and Patrolman Fay, of the Second Ward, were passing up Beekman-street, near Water, last night, they were startled by the cry of "watch," and immediately thereafter saw a man running away. After a short chase they overtook and arrested the fugitive, who gave his name as Daniel Dwyer. It appeared that he had knocked down a sailor named James Nevins and robbed him of a silver watch. Nevins had lost his way, and asking Dwyer to direct him to his lodging-house in Cherry-street, the latter led him to a dark spot, where he brutally assaulted and robbed him. The victim, in falling, received a bad cut upon the head. Dwyer, who is an Irishman, 29 years of age, was locked up.

A NOVEL CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

Within a few days a number of complaints have been made at Police Headquarters against a swindler who is described as a man about five feet five inches in height, stout figure, full face, dressed in dark clothing and of a rather rough appearance. His mode of operation is to call upon the lady of a house and represent that her husband or some person residing with her, had been injured and taken to the City Hospital, and that he had been sent to get a change of clothing for them. In this way he has caused a great deal of unnecessary pain, and obtained garments of considerable value.

CAPTURE OF A HOUSE-THIEF.

Michael Foot, *alias* Norton, was arrested on Friday on three separate complaints. It is alleged that he stole a watch, worth $25, from the house No. 329 Ninth-avenue; a lot of soldering tools, valued at $25, from the shop of John Connor, Forty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and a carpet, valued at $27, from the house of Henry P. Bell, No. 27 East Eighteenth-street. The carpet was found in the house of Louisa Kitson, No. 432 Tenth-avenue, where the prisoner lived. He confessed his guilt, and was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN-STREET RAILROAD ROUTE.—The special Committee of the Common Council, of which Alderman VAN BRUNT is Chairman, appointed to see if some arrangement could not be made between the Central and City Railroad Companies, so as to have the Railroad on Furman-street, between Fulton and Atlantic streets, operated, held a meeting in the City Hall last evening. Mr. PIERSON, President of the City Company, made a detailed statement as to the claims, rights and existing difficulties, and was followed by Mr. LITCHFIELD, President of the Central Company, and Messrs. KELSEY and STANTON, of the Board of Directors. After some two hours' time had been used up in presenting the subject in detail, the Committee decided that they were only authorized to see whether there was any possibility of a temporary arrangement being made so as to have the route operated immediately, and until such time as the Courts decided the rights of the respective Companies. Mr. LITCHFIELD renewed the propositions which he said had been made the day before, when Committees of the two Companies were in consultation: 1. To perfect the original agreement between the Companies, the Central Company to operate the route and pay 6 per cent. for the use of the City Company's track. 2. To leave the matter to the decision of three disinterested Presidents of railroads. 3. To leave it to any three persons—one to be selected by each Company and the third by the two referees thus selected. 4. To the Mayor. Another proposition was, to operate the road under proposition No. 1, temporarily. The reference in each case to be considered binding,—all of which the City Company's Committee, Mr. LITCHFIELD said, the day before had declined. The Chairman of the Committee asked if Mr. PIERSON was authorized to accept either of these propositions. He said he was not able to say that the Company would accept either, but said that he would call a meeting of the Board of Directors and consider any propositions the Common Council Committee might see fit to make. The only proposition he was authorized to make was, that the City Company would run as many cars over the Furman-street route as the public accommodation might require, at two cents one way and one cent the other, or one and one-half cent for each passenger, until such time as the suit now pending should be determined. This the Central Company refused to accept, and that Company would accept of no proposition which did not give the Central Company the right to operate the road. The Committee adjourned with a view to prepare propositions to be presented to the City Company. Mr. PIERSON asked Mr. LITCHFIELD if the Central Company would consent to let the City Company cross Atlantic-street under any circumstances. To which Mr. LITCHFIELD replied, that when they were satisfied that they were dealing with men who would carry out their agreements, they would give the Central Company the use of their road on Atlantic-street. Mr. KELSEY desired it to be particularly understood that in tearing up the City Company's Railroad track on Atlantic-street on Thursday, he had acted as a citizen, and not as a Director of the Central Railroad Company.

FIRE.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in Messrs. VAN ANDEN & Co.'s distillery, at the foot of Freeman-street, Greenpoint, when property valued at $2,000 was destroyed, and upon which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A boy named AUGUSTUS MARETON was caught on Thursday night, while attempting to rob the house of Mr. LAWLER, No. 410 Atlantic-street. Upon being brought before Justice CORNWELL he was recognized as an old offender, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

PROSPECT PARK.—EGBERT L. VIELE has been selected as a temporary Engineer by the Prospect Park Commissioners, to make a topographical survey of the site for Prospect Park.

POPULATION OF BROOKLYN.—The population of Brooklyn, by the census just concluded, is 273,125—an increase of 63,000 in five years.

Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—DAVID J. SWAIN, JOHN FAULKNER and FREDERICK H. TURNER were on trial Thursday on an indictment for assault and battery with guns upon a number of residents of Secaucus, growing out of an alleged assault upon a colored woman. From the evidence, it appears that in August last the accused parties, while out gunning, entered a small house at Secaucus, occupied by a colored woman named MARY THOMPSON, and demanded something to drink. The woman told them that they had just passed a lager-bier place, and that there was the proper place to procure it. Some words followed, when, it is alleged, SWAIN struck the woman in the face, after which the party left and went into a field. An alarm was given, and a number of men followed the accused parties, and a desperate fight resulted, during which the guns were used for clubs, and the combatants were all more or less injured. The young men were finally overpowered, disarmed and conveyed to the county jail, and while being conveyed there bound, were subjected to ill-treatment at the hands of their captors. Gen. WRIGHT and C. H. WINFIELD appeared for the defence, and District-Attorney SCUDDER conducted the case for the State. SWAIN was previously tried for assault and battery on Mrs. THOMPSON, and was found guilty.

INTERFERING.—JOHN MCQUADE was arrested at Hudson City Thursday by Constable JAMES H. DONELLY, on a warrant charging him with assault and battery on officer CARROLL of Jersey City, and rescuing a prisoner. The accused was held to bail by Justice WATSON to appear at the next term of Court.

Excitement Among the Politicians of Poughkeepsie.

During the past few days considerable excitement has been created among the politicians in Poughkeepsie, by a ruffianly interference with the Wide-Awakes while they were parading the city, in consequence of which Mayor SWIFT has offered a reward of $200 for the discovery and conviction of the offenders. The particulars are as follows: On Friday night, the Wide-Awakes of Poughkeepsie and surrounding towns had a grand torchlight procession, and while parading through Main-street, a stone was thrown which struck a young man named HENRY SEYMOUR on the head. He was taken up badly hurt and insensible. At the same time another person in the procession was knocked down by some one of the spectators, who instantly dodged back and was out of sight. The greatest confusion was the consequence. On Saturday evening effort was made to discover the offender, but without success. The Mayor has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. Several other citizens also offered additional rewards, from $50 downwards, in all amounting to about $500. The consequence was that a person was arrested and locked in jail, but as yet no direct proof has been brought forward to convict him.

The Case of Patrick Hennessey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day it is stated that Judge GOULD said that the jury "were told expressly and explicitly, as a matter of law, that if they found the prisoner set the building on fire, their duty was to find him guilty of arson in the *second* degree. By their finding, the jury found that the prisoner kindled a fire, and they presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law," &c. The jury found the prisoner guilty of arson in the *third* degree.

I beg leave to dissent from the *law* as propounded by the learned Judge.

There are four distinct degrees of arson. Arson in the *first* degree consists in willfully setting fire to a dwelling-house in the *night* time, in which there shall be at the time some human being. Arson in the *second* degree is committed by setting fire to an *inhabited dwelling*-house in the *day* time, or to any shop, &c., in the *night* time.

Arson in the *third* degree consists in setting fire to any shop or other building in the *day* time, which, if committed in the *night* time, would be arson in the second degree; or in setting fire in the night time to the house of another, not the subject of arson in the first or second degree; or in *burning any building, &c., which shall be at the time insured*, &c., with intent to prejudice such insurer.

The evidence, on the trial, showed that HENNESEY was insured; that on the afternoon of Sunday, March 25, when he left his store, there was no human being in the building, his family having been sent to Waterford; that he was seen about the premises at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon; that the fire was discovered at about 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday, March 26.

Now, upon this statement of the facts, the jury were perfectly justifiable in finding the prisoner guilty of arson in the *third* degree; and although "they presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law," they were better judges of the law in this particular case than the learned Judge himself, and hence his remarks on the conduct of the jury were unmerited, and entirely out of place. The Judge's declaration, that the jury in this case had violated their oaths, was a disgraceful violation of judicial dignity, and smacks more of egotism and vanity than justice.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860. ARMONCK.

The Staten Island Factory.

No. 16 BEEKMAN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report yesterday of the fire at the candle works on Staten Island, I beg you to make the following corrections: The factory burned was leased by the New-York Paraffine Candle Company, of which Mr. A. MENCCI was superintendent. The renowned Gen. GARIBALDI never worked in this factory, but he, with SALVI, the tenor, and Mr. MENCCI, were associated together near this place, and engaged in the manufacture of tallow candles, for near three years.

Very respectfully yours, WM. E. RIDER, Agent of the N. Y. P. C. Co.

The Late Gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 25.

We publish extracts from the Miramichi *Gleaner*, describing the destruction brought about by the terrific gale briefly mentioned in our telegraphic column a few days ago. The gale is stated to have been the most violent that ever occurred in the Gulf, and causing great devastation to the hay and other outlaying crops for miles to the interior of the country:

"There has been great destruction around Richibucto shores. Bark *Sicilian*, belonging to Messrs. HAWS & MITCHELL, of Newcastle, with a general cargo for Miramichi, ashore at Richibucto south beach, high and dry at low water. No damage done to vessel or cargo. A schooner from London, P. E. I., loaded with oats and codfish, ashore about half a mile from the bark *Sicilian*; no damage done to her, only jib blown away. She was off Cape Escuminac light, with several other vessels to leeward when the squall struck her. She run right before it. The Captain says that she ran over the masts of a schooner which was lying on her side; he also said that the masts were new. There is another schooner ashore on Richibucto Cape, about three miles from the bark *Sicilian*. She is dismasted and canted with decks out to sea; her crew are supposed to be all lost. She was cleared from New-London for Miramichi on the 5th inst., and had on board 2,300 bushel of oats and some cheese. A watch was found hanging to her pump, but there was not a living soul on board of her when she was washed ashore. There is every reason to suppose that she was upset in a squall; her papers are safe. A full-rigged ship named *Eliza*, from Liverpool, and bound to Dalhousie, is also ashore about half-a-mile from Richibucto Cape, on a reef of rocks. All her crew were safely landed yesterday; the vessel is a total wreck. All her masts but mizen are gone. There was a survey held on her to-day. There was a trunk washed ashore and recognized as belonging to JOHN MCLEAN'S pilot schooner; also a molasses keg and several other articles, besides a piece of her bulwark and keel. It is supposed that she was the New-London schooner run over. She must have turned bottom up and all hands lost. Another schooner, dismasted, passed Richibucto Capes this morning.

LATER.—Pilot schooner No. 5, lying at anchor off Buctouche Beach, with decks off, and not a soul on board. Another large schooner, loaded with fish, driven ashore between Richibucto Cape and Buctouche. Another sunk altogether, and ten head of cattle lying on Buctouche shore. Little Buctouche and Cocaigne bridges carried away.

By yesterday's mail we received the following communication from a correspondent at Bathurst, dated on Thursday:

"Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, the weather gave evidence of the coming storm. Heavy clouds from the northeast, accompanied with a thick cold mist, rain and occasional gusts, at 10 A. M. It blew about half a gale. From that time it increased in violence and fury, until it became a perfect hurricane. Its first victim in Bathurst was the large building erected by CUNARD, and used by Messrs. MEHAN as a sail loft. There were several men engaged under its roof shortly before. It rocked to such an extent that those within thought prudent to leave. They had not left more than three minutes when the building came down with a fearful crash. The injury done to the contents, I am pleased to state, is not important. Several fine boats were dashed to pieces, belonging to Messrs. FERGUSON, RANKIN & Co., during the afternoon. At 3 P. M. the storm-king ruled supreme—it seemed as though everything above ground must bow or be destroyed by his devastating power. Trees were uprooted in some places, while others were broken off at the stump; fences were flying in all directions. The booms were broken up and timber cast up far on the beaches, or driven with clipper speed up the Nipisiguit. Such was the force of the wind that it was impossible for a human being to attempt to face it. It continued to blow with terrific violence during Saturday night and Sunday morning. At 10 A. M. on that day, although the storm was somewhat less severe, a vessel was observed to go ashore on Bathurst bar—the sea was making a complete breach over her—but as the storm was gradually abating, the anxiety for the safety of those on board was not alarming during Sunday afternoon; although blowing heavily, the strength of the gale was spent, I might say over. This fearful hurricane was not felt at Dalhousie. At Petit Rocher a few boats were somewhat damaged. To the south, along Carquet, the damage to small crafts has been considerable; over sixty vessels, from shooners down, have been destroyed. A brigantine is on the shore at Point Mizlnett, with masts gone, and rumors of other disasters at Miscou, though not confirmed, have come to hand. The brig before alluded to, proved to be the *England's Queen*, of North Shields, bound to Newcastle from Dalhousie, with a cargo of timber. She is condemned, and will be sold on Tuesday next."

A correspondent at Caraquet writing on the 10th October, reports:

"The furious gale of the 6th and 7th inst. has done considerable damage in this quarter. In this harbor three schooners are on the shore, all nearly loaded for Quebec, and about 40 of the finest fishing barges are also broken up and destroyed. I only heard of two disasters on the North shore—both schooners—bound up the River St. Lawrence."

Wreck of the British Schooner Humming Bird and Loss of Life.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

The schooner *Humming Bird*, RICHARD SHELNUT, master, bound from Labrador to Halifax, while lying to, off the east end of the Island of Anticosti, on the 7th inst., was struck by a heavy sea, thrown on her beam ends, and instantly dismasted. When she righted, the crew, seven in number, clung to the wreck, but the captain, JAMES CALAGHAN, steward, and MARTIN HENNERY, cooper, perished in a few hours. The four survivors, THOS. MARTIN, owner of the cargo, EDWARD STRUM, mate, TIMOTHY MORASH, and CHARLES BORGAL, seamen, remained on the wreck for four days. Being but a few miles from the Island, they managed to construct a raft on which STRUM and BORGAL made for the shore, and landed about a mile to the eastward of the lighthouse. Two days later the wreck was seen from the lighthouse, and the two men still moving about on it. The keeper and his men immediately went off to their rescue and happily succeeded in bringing them safe on shore. These two poor fellows were on the wreck six days without food and drink of any kind. Most fortunately the steamer *Napoleon III.* called at that station on the very day the two latter were saved, and the four were immediately taken on board and taken to Gaspé, from whence they proceeded to Pictou in the steamer *Lady Head*, on their way to Halifax, where they all reside. The *Napoleon* was out in the same terrific gale about forty miles to the westward of the schooner.

LOVE, JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night of last week, Dr. BACHMAN, of Rock Grove, was stabbed by one CONRAD BAKER, it is thought fatally, under the following circumstances: BAKER had been working the farm belonging to widow SPANGLER, and was living, it seems, upon terms of improper intimacy with the widow. He had for some time had suspicions and jealousies of a certain neighbor, who paid, he thought, too much attention to the widow. On Tuesday last, BAKER, who slept up stairs, heard some one down stairs with the widow, and, supposing it to be the person alluded to, rushed down, and finding a man with her in a position which admitted of no explanation, at once commenced an attack. The person attacked, who proved to be Dr. BACHMAN, defended himself with a chair, but BAKER stabbed him in several places, one of the stabs severing one of his kidneys. This, it is thought, must prove fatal. BAKER was arrested and lodged in jail, and on Thursday night tore up one of the sheets to his bed, and hung himself from the gratings over his cell door. He was found dead by Sheriff TAGGART in the morning, and an inquest which was held resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts.—*Freeport (Ill.) Journal, Oct. 24.*

BAD BREAK IN THE CHEMUNG CANAL.—The following announcement appears in the Albany *Evening Journal:*

CORNING, Sunday, Oct. 21, 1860.

To N. S. Benton, Auditor:

The canal between this village and Horseheads is seriously damaged in consequence of recent freshets. Navigation will necessarily be suspended ten days. Damages will amount to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. J. N. JAYCOX.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only